China monthly Review

密勒氏評論報

THE WAR IN KOREA

PICTURES & TEXT

A RURAL VILLAGE LOOKS BACK

REWI ALLEY

REPLY TO AN AMERICAN FRIEND

SOPHIA CHANG

DOCUMENT

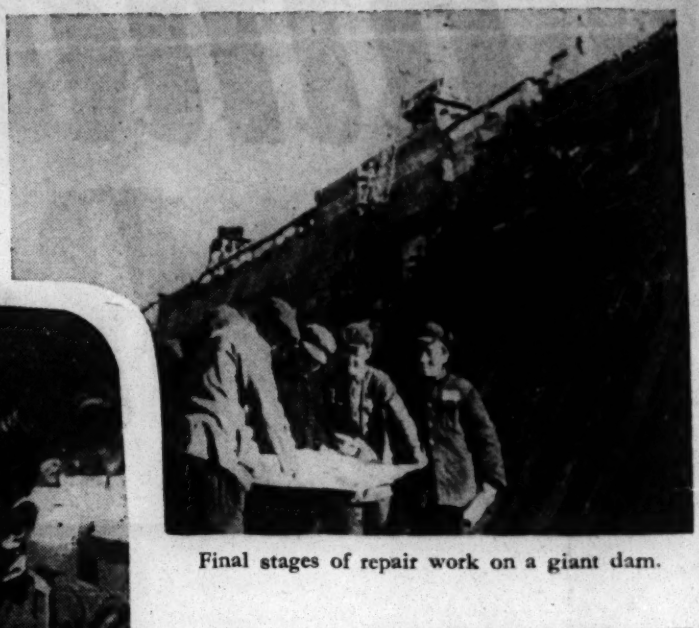
WU HSIU-CHUAN'S PROPOSED SPEECH to the UNITED NATIONS

FEBRUARY 1951

¥ 6,500

Liberated China—A New Film

The new technicolor film, "Liberated China," which is a sequel to the "Chinese People's Victory," is a documentary survey of the New China. Covering the length and breadth of the country, the film depicts China's struggle for liberation and shows the great progress in improving the people's lives made to date.



Final stages of repair work on a giant dam.

Lunchtime at a children's nursery in the Northeast.

Last autumn's harvests were heavy in most areas.

↑ Workers in the Northeast receive free care in special workers' sanatoria.

→ Mechanization is slowly coming to China's farms. Instructor begins a class for trainees learning how to operate modern heavy tractor.

LETTERS
From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

U.S. AND SATELLITES

To the Editor:

The US and its satellites must now realize that Korea is not like Greece and China is not the China of the Manchu dynasty or the China of Chiang Kai-shek's days. We are a people's China, which is strong, independent, democratic and free. We need peace. We oppose any attempt of the imperialists to invade our country. As the most populated nation in the world today, China is strong enough to maintain peace.

When we see that a country like Luxemburg—one of America's satellites—with a population of 350,000, or one-quarter of that of the city of Mukden, occupies a seat in the UN and votes in the American voting machine, we know that vote means nothing in comparison with the voice of the 475,000,000 people of China.

We know that the overwhelming majority of people in the world love peace and oppose war, and this is true even in the imperialist countries. At present the strength of democracy and of the peoples in the world is growing so steadily that any war-instigating activities of the imperialists will certainly be defeated by the masses of the people.

IVAN CHANG

Kaifeng
January 13, 1951

STUCK IN THE MUD

To the Editor:

China and Korea are as closely connected as brothers. When one country is invaded, the other is threatened, just as the collapse of one pillar in a building would endanger the whole structure.

The bombing and strafing of peaceful towns and civilians have thrown a floodlight upon the so-called American aid. The American fiasco in Korea is indicative that the common idea that guns and airplanes decide everything is largely an illusion.

The American army does not know why it is fighting and still less how to act with vigor and decision. Its situation today is like a truck stuck fast in the mud.

Let us all join in the great movement against American aggression and be firm, brave and cautious so as to realize a quick and final victory.

TIEN PEI-MING

Institute of Foreign Languages
Peking
December 29, 1950

PEACE-LOVING FOLK

To the Editor:

I have written the following letter to the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers:

We the Chinese people, have suffered from war for several decades. There is nothing we hate more than war. We ardently love peace, but we will absolutely not tolerate foreign aggression. We will firmly stand together with all peace-loving peoples in the world to fight against the imperialists.

Now thousands of Chinese young people are responding to the call of our country for national defense and reconstruction. They will meet you in the sky, in the ocean, and on the ground in the future. I think the friendship between China and Korea will get much closer in days to come.

Justice is on our side, on the side of the peoples of China, Korea, Vietnam, and the side of the peoples of Asia, on the side of all peace-loving peoples in the world.

The warmongers, we know, have short memories. They have forgotten the lessons of history and the downfall of the German and Japanese imperialists.

WANG MING-SHUN

Shanghai High School
Shanghai
December 30, 1951

SUPPORT THE NATION

To the Editor:

"To go to the military cadre's school" is now the leading slogan at Fuhtan. The question of whether to go or not to go is in everyone's mind.

In order to consolidate our national defense, the young students and workers are called upon to enter the various military cadre's schools to learn modern military technique. The young people are not compelled to go for it is entirely on a voluntary basis.

At first there were many different sayings such as "I would like to enter the military cadre's school, but my parents do not allow me to do so." "I want to go, but I can't because I am the only son of my parents; they pin all their hopes on me." "I am so attached to the conditions of Fuhtan that I can't leave . . . " The thoughts of the students were highly complicated.

To clear up all misunderstandings, each department called a mobilization meeting. The correctness, importance and necessity of the consolidation of national defense were brought to light. At the meeting we saw the greatness of the new patriotism. Most of those present were moved to tears. A girl student of the Foreign Languages and Literature Department said with tears in her eyes, "Now, we have been called upon by our fatherland! Fellow students, let's stand up! Let's go to the military cadre's school." Then all those present stood up and shouted at the top of their voices: "Respond to the call of our fatherland! Join the military cadre's school!" The meeting successfully adjourned with a song.

All questions which prevented some from joining the military cadre's school could be simplified and condensed into a single one: that is whether or not one has the

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(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1949)

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will to serve the people wholeheartedly.

There are 875 students at Fuhtan who are determined to devote themselves to the reconstruction and national defense of their country. I am one of them. This is the answer of the Chinese people to the American imperialists.

While those students who have responded to the call of the fatherland with concrete actions were signing their names to the list, songs were sung, slogans shouted and firecrakers exploded and there was the deafening noise of gongs, drums and cymbals filling the whole college campus.

FRANCIS H. CHOW

Fuhtan University
Shanghai
January 2, 1951

STUDENT PATRIOTISM

To the Editor:

In order to consolidate and strengthen our national defense, the Central People's Government appealed to the youth of the whole country to enter Military Cadre's Training Schools and study technical subjects.

A great many students voluntarily registered with the intention of studying how they can defend our country. After the entrance examinations, the schools congratulated the students who had passed. There were drum and yangko dances and parades and plays, and pasted in red paper over the gates of the schools were the four characters which mean "Glorious Family."

I saw a diary that was given to one of the students who had volunteered for the training school. On the first page was written: "Comrade: learn hard and safeguard your fatherland's security. Write down in your diary the glories you achieve."

WONG SZE-LIANG

Shanghai
January 12, 1951

TEACHERS' PARADE

To the Editor:

Following the parade in Shanghai of the professors and teachers, we held a mass rally in the auditorium of Chuichow Middle School and after the meeting we had a parade.

The procession was splendid. Each parader held a red national flag, and marched two abreast, shouting slogans along the way. Four teachers of our school protrayed MacArthur, Truman, Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek. They were chained and led by four Chinese volunters and People's Army soldiers.

At the crossroads and corners of our streets, the students shouted and threw colorful paper streamers to us. Slogans and cheers were heard and we shouted back, "Let us Unite." Along the way we sang "Unity is Strength."

This parade shows that the people's teachers and educational workers have closely united. It further demonstrates that we have shown our determination to safeguard world peace and aid Korea, resist American imperialism, defend our country and protect our homes. It fully shows that our political consciousness has been raised.

If American imperialists dare to act against the whole world, we can surely smash their war plans.

LIU TSEH WU

Chuichow, Chekiang
December 24, 1950

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

To the Editor:

We believe in the dignity of man and the worth and value of every living soul, no matter in what body housed, no matter whether born in comfort or born in poverty, no matter to what stock he belongs, what creed he professes, what job he holds.

We believe that every person should have a free and equal chance to develop his own best abilities for his people under the people's government.

We do not believe that any state is an admirable state that lets its people go hungry when they might be fed, ragged when they might be clothed, sick when they might be well, unemployed when they might have work.

We know that the common enemy of all of us is bourgeois imperialism. We have been able to achieve a tremendous victory and drive the imperialists and KMT remnants from our mainland.

This second New Year's Day after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic all of us at our university sent a New Year's message of greetings to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and expressed our determination to resist American aggression and aid Korea, to defend our country and protect our homes.

Let us celebrate the New Year by gaining more achievements and victories.

J. S. CHU

Chao Tung University
Peking
January 9, 1951

WOMEN WORKERS

To the Editor:

The women workers of the Chengchow area Railway Administration and their family dependents have started a movement to resist American aggression and support Korea. In response to the call of their labor union, they have been holding discussion meetings, and studying current events. Out of all the women workers, 174 or 80 percent, are participating. At the same time 3,996 dependents of their families have been organized.

Through spare-time and night schools and supplementary classes, they have raised their political consciousness and understand the present international situation clearly.

On November 20 the labor union held a joint meeting of the women workers and their family dependents. One thousand persons attended. At the meeting, one of the family dependents' representatives, proposed to establish a committee to resist

(Continued on Page 107)

Students' New Role

To the Editor:

Well over 200,000 students in Shanghai have been carrying on the campaign to resist American aggression, aid Korea, defend our country and safeguard our homes.

For the past year, the students have been pursuing their studies quietly in order that they might devote themselves to the cause of peaceful reconstruction of our fatherland in the years to come, but such ideal hopes and expectations have been shattered by the aggressive acts of American imperialism. As a result of this new development, the students had to intensify their studies of current events so that they could keep abreast with the present tense world situation and get acquainted with the real complexion of American imperialism, which has passed from covert designs to open invasion. The regular studies were temporarily relegated to secondary importance whereas political studies came to be regarded as of first and foremost significance.

On December 9th, a mammoth parade in which more than 100,000 students participated was held in commemoration of the heroic martyrs who sacrificed their lives under the gunfire of the reactionary police force. Carried out on the heel of the parade was large-scale educational work among the factory workers and suburban peasants. Not only the students but also the professors took an active part in this mass work. Thus the former impregnable wall between manual labor and intellectual labor no longer exists after liberation.

Finally the patriotism of students in Shanghai was most concretely displayed in their latest response to the call of the government to enroll in the military cadre's training schools. They did not want to lag behind their fellow-students in Peking and vied with one another in putting down their names on the honor lists. They are indeed the best scion of the Chinese people and their feats will remain forever in the history of the stuggle for emancipation and in the minds of the peace-loving peoples all over the world.

LIN HSIANG CHOW

Fuh Tan University
Shanghai
January 5, 1951

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US "WAR" AGAINST CHINA

CONTINUING its "war" against China, the US government in December moved to isolate this country economically from the Western world. Economic sanctions, which had been applied in gradually increasing scope over the past several months, were swiftly extended to such an extent that commerce between the two countries came to a virtual standstill.

The final act, and the one which brought quick counter-moves in this country, was the "freezing" of all Chinese government assets in the United States, as well as the "blocking" of all assets in America belonging to individual Chinese or foreigners now resident in China..

The economic sanctions took the form of prohibiting shipment to China of all strategic goods. By the American government's definition, "strategic" became a very general term and covered virtually everything. Basic foods and even medicines were classified as having "strategic" or "military" value and were banned from shipment.

In an effort to force other nations into adopting similar trade policies toward China, the US also ruled that no goods on the banned list could be carried through the US or pass any US controlled port, regardless of their country of origin. Thus, British, French and other foreign ships headed for China and calling at a US port enroute——including the Panama Canal—risk seizure of their cargoes. In addition, press reports from abroad indicate that quiet pressure is being put on Britain, France and other European countries to cease trading with China.

THE "freezing" and "blocking" order resulted in the seizure of all Chinese government assets in America by the US government and in the putting under rigid control of all assets held in America by private individuals now living in China.

The part of the order calling for the "blocking" of individuals' assets is, in many ways, a much more interesting commentary on present day thinking in official Washington. The distinction between "freezing" and "blocking" is that while the former means that assets are made immobile and, for all practical purposes have been seized, the latter means that the owner cannot make free use of his assets, but must first obtain official US government approval.

Apparently aware that this action would constitute a heavy blow to many individual Chinese and foreigners now living in China the US government included a provision whereby individual Chinese and foreigners resident in China could withdraw monthly living allowances from their blocked funds. However, such withdrawals were made conditional upon the Chinese government's willingness to pay out Jen Min Piao in China and accept payment in "frozen" US dollars in America. No matter how dense official Washington may at times seem, it is impossible that it could have believed that the Chinese government would go for such a one-sided offer.

Acceptance of it would be tantamount to the Chinese government's agreeing to subsidize the living and other expenses of all those who regularly depend upon remittances from America. In return for such a subsidy, the Chinese government would receive nothing more than a very slight chance of repayment at some future date. In addition to running the risk of never being repaid, the government would also have to bear an almost certain loss through the inflation of the US dollar. (Compared with ¥ (JMP) the US dollar has fallen by some 50 percent over the past six months.

The "offer" also revealed how the US government evaluates the "worth" of various types of individuals. The monthly allotment for Americans was set at US$1,000, for "other" foreigners at US$200. Thus, Washington rates Americans at five to one over British, French or other foreigners. This distinction has not been lost on the members of the local non-American foreign community.

In view of Washington's almost certain knowledge that China would decline to accept such an offer, the question arises as to why the US government made it. While it is only possible to speculate upon the motives, certain results of the order suggest probable explanations.

Local Americans who have written home to friends and relatives protesting the order and explaining that it is almost certain to cause great hardship upon a rather substantial number of people, find their correspondents thoroughly confused and seemingly convinced that this is because of something the Chinese authorities have done. Apparently the American government has been at considerable pains to "explain" to the US public that it had made provisions for the welfare of individual Americans.

Thus, while it is hardly possible that Truman and Acheson plotted to "starve" a large section of the foreign population, as well as a sizable number of Chinese, and then blame it on the people's government, the fact remains that they are now doing their best to shoulder Peking with responsibility for something of their own doing.

A second result of the order—which was undoubtedly foreseen by Washington—is that a large number of those Americans remaining in China, as well as a number of foreigners of other nationalities, are being forced to leave this country. Many are giving up homes of long years standing, as well as established business connections. In addition to the businessmen, the American missionaries, educational workers, medical people, and so on will also be leaving. While some businessmen may be able to stay on and continue operations on a reduced scale, the entire group of mission and educational workers, who are dependent entirely upon funds from abroad, will be forced to depart.

* * *

NO matter what economic or political advantages Washington imagined it could gain from this move, it is obvious that the scheme has backfired badly. The Chinese government almost immediately countered with a "blocking" order of its own which, while exceedingly thorough-going, showed much more concern for ameliorating—and even avoiding so far as possible—any individual hardships which might as a result fall upon individual Americans.

American firms were placed under supervision. In all such cases American management continues its job, but under government supervision so that operations will not be interrupted and so that there will be no attempt on the part of management to remove or conceal assets.

The government also took steps to remove American control over religious, welfare, educational and cultural organizations, thus bringing to an end the long period of American domination in these fields. For the past 100 years foreign missionaries—chiefly Americans—have had the major voice in Chinese Christian affairs. For more than a half century America has exercised varying degrees of control over a number of the country's largest universities.

These institutions, the government has ruled, must now come under Chinese control. Some will be taken over by the government itself, as is the case with welfare and relief organizations. Others, such as the Christian church organizations, are now to come under the complete control of their Chinese members.

As for individual Americans, the government has placed personal bank accounts on a licensing system. Each American is allowed to withdraw the equivalent of approximately US$500 per month for ordinary living expenses. Additional withdrawals may be licensed in cases of proved need. Thus, while Americans' bank accounts have been "blocked," the local ruling is much more reasonable than its US counterpart in that it is designed to avoid any personal hardship, merely serving as a method of checking on the disposal of assets.

* * *

IT is often said that experience is the best teacher, but even this method of learning seems to be a slow and painful affair where the Truman administration is concerned. However, sooner or later Washington is bound to recognize the fact that China now has a government which is independent and which insists upon equality in foreign relations.

The current popular saying, "The Chinese people have stood up," adequately sums up the changes which have taken place in this country. Military threats will not make China knuckle under—as Truman's Korean fiasco has so well demonstrated. Nor will economic threats and pressure have any more effect—as China's swift reaction to Washington's latest economic squeeze play so clearly shows.

A Country Village Looks Back

Before liberation life in the small village of Shantan was a desperate struggle for the majority of the villagers. Now there is progress and the future holds hope.

"Comes P'eng, the landlord, in
greasy black gown
Shiny with age, and with his
Swollen belly, worried stoop,
fumbling and mumbling..."

THESE lines were written almost three years ago when our village was completely dominated by the small group of landlords and traders who, together with the KMT officials, crudely and thoroughly looted the peasants. There was a long tradition of landlord-trader-moneylender activity in Shantan. Little could be done in the community without their assent. They had the backing of all authority, the army, the police, the yamen — where the magistrate would bow down to them, attend their feasts.

Extravagant Ways

The feasts were real feasts, with police to carry the extremely drunk home at night. There would be much joking and pleasantry, while outside naked children would run through the snow to their hovels. Perhaps the judge, who whisper said, had done very well for himself over an opium case, would be the host. Perhaps the feast would be held at the house of the County Chairman's city wife — he had other wives in his castle stronghold back in the country, perhaps it would be with the leading trader at his own inn.

But at every feast the KMT commandant and the KMT magistrate would sit together on high chairs at the head of the table, and the serious business would be heavy drinking, long sleeves dragging in the wine as it spilled. The shouting of numbers in the finger game would become more raucous and speech thicker as the evening wore on.

It was a tiny, privileged group that looked on the people as its own to exploit and use as it wished. The KMT gave these men haloes of respectability. They were the KMT. That is until the KMT soldiers began to go and the brigand Ma family generals came back into power. Then they became strong supporters of the Ma clique, and hoped for their salvation from them.

REWI ALLEY compares life in the small northwestern village of Shantan today with conditions under the KMT. One of the founders of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives' industrial training school at Shantan, Mr. Alley is in an unexcelled position to describe conditions in this run-down hinterland town both before and after liberation. A native of New Zealand, Mr. Alley has spent many years working in China.

With liberation and the formation of people's councils, some of these old exploiters were brought before the people for questioning —a necessary educational process to help the people gain confidence in themselves and to make it plain to everyone that the new was very different from the old and that there was one code which applied to all.

Thus, those who had been forced to borrow money at usurious rates, those whose land or other property had been confiscated for non-payment of such debts, those who had been cheated and who could find no redress under the old gang, those who had been unfairly conscripted, those who had been maltreated were all free to come and state their cases face to face with their oppressors before a jury made up of neighbors and local townspeople and peasants.

It has now become evident to the once all-powerful group that the only way they can exist in the future is by straight, honest work inside a society which will be very suspicious of them and their privileged generation for some time to come. From now on the man from a poor peasant family will have a chance.

Crimes Uncountable

For all the crimes against society that the old gang had perpetrated, there could be no adequate count. It was a society in the last stages of bankrupt decadence and anything could and did happen. Power was ruthlessly used for personal advancement and enrichment. But as the PLA came in, the conscripts threw away their arms and KMT uniforms and came back to their villages to welcome the new day.

But perhaps one of the greatest indictments of the old gang was its utter inability to construct anything. Of course one cannot forget the personal excesses, banditry, murder, squeeze and so on, but one also remembers that here was a society organized with a great, powerful army, with tradition, with the support of all the wealth which the country could muster and yet it could do nothing. It could get no results.

Over the main gate of Shantan in 1944 the *hsien* government put a big sign. "Reconstruct a New Shantan." But the sign was gradually buffeted by the winds and by the time the KMT left it had begun to fall to pieces. The slogan, "Reconstruct a New Northwest," painted in large characters on the city wall was slowly obliterated by dust storms. The epitaph of the KMT is "Futile."

* * *

Most Backward Area

THE Northwest under the KMT was the most backward part of China; Kansu was one of the most backward provinces of the Northwest; Ho Hsi (west of the river) was perhaps the poorest part of Kansu; and Shantan was one of the poorest, if not the poorest, counties of Ho Hsi.

It had a great past when it was an important trading center on the great silk route across Central Asia to Europe. The county supported a large population in T'ang times. In the reign of Chien Lung, of the Manchu Ching dynasty, it supported 240,000 people. In the years of Tung Chih, toward the end of that period, it had 90,000 people. When liberated in September 1949 it had slightly more than 30,000.

Feudal armies had cut down its trees and orchards for fuel. Its water-courses had been allowed to dry up and water ran where it would over the steppe, cutting great gullies. People smoked opium on their *k'angs* and sold

their girl children—a child for half the price of a donkey. A handful of landlords controlled the whole *hsien*. Grain levies and conscription kept the people in a state of terror. Children went naked through winters which were far below zero.

Toward the end of the Long March of the heroic Red Army from Kiangsi in the 'thirties, one of its army groups penetrated the bitter South Mountains from Chinghai and liberated the *hsien*. In the bitter cold the poorly armed peasant boys from the south fought to free their Kansu comrades. The story of how they beat the feudal armies with little more than their bare hands is an epic that perhaps one day will be written in full.

Red Army Brings Hope

They stayed in Shantan for some 40 days, successfully beating off attacks until the well clothed and well fed feudal armies brought up cavalry divisions and artillery to smash them. Many who were captured were buried alive in the moat of Kanchow, many were killed fighting to the last. Peasants in the quietness of their homes would talk of the Red Army and tell tales of its heroism—and hope for its return. Peasant women nurtured babies the murdered Red Army women left behind.

When the bandit soldiers of the Ma armies came into a hut and tore away the felt mats from the *k'angs*, leaving the peasants to lie on the bare earth, when they hauled away the wheat, rode off on the farm animals, abused the women and stole the chickens, the people thought back to the youthful Red Army which had come through the snows in light summer clothes, which stole nothing, and which fought gallantly against the tyrants.

Prior to liberation the defeated KMT armies streamed through the little walled city. Screams and shouts could be heard as the looters dragged off what they wanted, did as they wished. When shots were heard and the news filtered through that the prisoners in the *hsien* jail had been executed, the people began to realize that the old regime was getting ready to go. When the first PLA soldier sauntered in through the deserted gates a day later and strolled over to a schoolboy who was minding sheep to ask whether there were still any enemy soldiers left in the city, it was realized that a new era had arrived.

When the swirl of liberation had passed and the garrison, instead of settling down to enjoy itself as the KMT armies would have done, started work on reconstruction projects, the people's eyes really opened. Old irrigation systems were put in order, underground waters were brought over fields that had been parched for decades, the city was cleaned up, plots of wasteland were made ready for spring planting. Drama groups brought the simple message of an organized society. Meetings of all kinds of people were organized. Peasants, townsfolk, students, teachers, technicians, soldiers, all went to meetings.

Differences Are Many

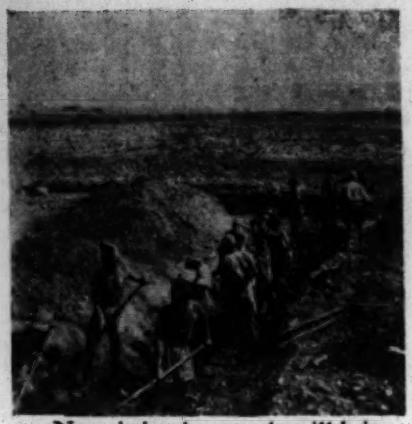
So far complete statistics are not available to show the progress made to date. But the difference can be seen in the streets of the *hsien* city and on the country lanes, enough difference to strike anyone who knows the village with considerable force. The shops which have been shut down for years have started to do business again. The people smile more often. They lift their heads and take an interest in everything that goes on. Perhaps one of the greatest differences one notices in people are with the women folk who stand with a new air of independence, with the schoolboys from the primary schools who run after one's bicycle, shouting, "Hai, Lao Ai. . . ," with the workers in the coal mines, the brick and pottery kilns who go about their work with new assurance.

Thinking over what one would say in writing of the old and the new, a class in English was asked to write down its ideas on the subject. This is what Wang Yen-I, a local Shantan peasant boy, wrote:

"People like the new society. They do not like the old one. Why? Because the old society failed in everything. In Shantan before liberation the soldiers were severe, they hit the people and took the good things from the people for their own benefit. The bureaucracy often said good words, sweet words, to the exploiters. So many people did not have enough to eat, or enough clothes. If you had progressive thoughts, the government would catch you and throw you into a cell. They would whip you with leather, or kill you and throw you out to the dogs to eat outside the city.

"But after liberation we could see that the soldiers and the cadres were very good. They would never hit the common peo-

Medical service is now becoming available for the common people. Before it was a luxury which only the rich could afford.



New irrigation canals will bring a better life for the farmers.

ple, or take things. But they help to take away the power of landlords, reactionaries and imperialists so that one man cannot live from another man and not work."

Like a Bad Dream

Yang Tsung-mei, once a refugee from Honan and picked up in Shensi, says, "Before liberation the poor people's life was like a bad dream. They just labored every day without benefit and their lives were like those of pigs and dogs. Now the people know that the better world depends on themselves and a people's government leads them."

Chu Chun-tsung, who was born and raised in a poor family in Shantan, says, "Shantan before liberation had many, many poor farmers and workers. Some had not enough food to eat or clothing to wear. The murderers who were the KMT soldiers drafted them away. If you were against this, you would be put in jail. The people were afraid of the soldiers. The prices rose higher and higher. People's life became more difficult. But Shantan after liberation is not the same as before. Men are not drafted away. The people welcomed the Liberation Army. Prices became stable, people's life better. The young workers and farmers study hard to lift up their political consciousness, to lead the people to a good future, to build a new life."

Chou Ta-tung, who came to us from an orphanage is a native of Hupeh. He wrote: "Before the liberation of Shantan I went with a GMC truck to take cargo to Tihua, so about the actual liberation of Shantan I do not know much. When I came back from Tihua, many people told me how the PLA liberated Shantan, and of the anxious times our boys had until they were liberated. So I know only a little about this.

"I know more, however, about the conditions under the old feudal society system, because I have seen people without freedom in their livelihood, landlords exploiting them so that they become poorer and poorer. After the liberation of Shantan there was a change because the people's army and Communist Party overthrew the Kuomintang reactionaries and conquered our enemies, Chiang Kai-shek and the landlord class, bureaucratic capitalists. From now on nobody will exploit us again. Our life is full of bright hope without oppression. This is what the people's army of liberation has brought us so we are thankful to the people's army and to Chairman Mao who have given so much happiness to the people of China. We should step by step now work with Chairman Mao."

These are simple sentiments from working class boys studying to be technicians and put in a foreign language. In their own language they would say much more, and use stronger terms, naturally.

Enough, however, that the things that strike them so forcibly are the things that everyone feels who has lived in these once bankrupt villages in the last stages of a decadent society. Today, the villages are anything but bankrupt. Problems there are everywhere but people seem to rejoice in meeting them and in solving them. Anyone with natural abilities for leadership and who really wants to serve the people begins to find scope for work. Frustration begins to give way to determination to change things for the better.

Working and Learning

There is much to be learned, of course, but the new way of doing things provides a base for working and learning. One feels that it will not be long before the earth is made to give forth its treasure, the now barren fields to support new life, and the villager to be able to step from the surroundings feudalism had forced on him into the better, brighter ones the new age of science can provide.

Gone will be the mud hut with its dark interior, the cow dung fires, the crude pottery and the wooden plow. Coal will be mined in a modern way, glass and pottery workers will bring their products through cooperative distributors into the homes of those who need them. The age of cement, steel and plastics will come to lighten the load of the peasant.

And all of this will come because of a true democracy — the democracy of groups of people working together, keeping themselves straight by their daily criticism of each other and of their work. It is this growth of true democracy that perhaps is the most significant thing — the fact it has been got into working order in so short a time shows that it fits the needs of the ordinary person. At group meetings we can hear how those who have not done so well can discuss their own shortcomings in an objective way, how they can take the criticism of others and give a criticism that is useful.

The old style politician who fawns on the elector, buys votes and spurns his constituency when he comes to power, will not be a part of this democracy. The groups that go to make up a village are small units where very real things are dealt with and results must be obtained. The people elected to a higher group will have to give a very detailed account of what they have done and other actions will be scrutinized by the many. Only those who are

Girl students. From now on women will receive equal opportunity with men as feudalistic ideas give way.

humble enough to be able to benefit by criticism will survive. Gone are the officials who call surrounded by their armed guards. The *hsien* magistrate is hardly to be distinguished from the ordinary peasant and he walks around the *hsien* just as though he was one—as does the party secretary.

The old landlords and traders continue on their way, the landlords with a weather eye on the land reform which sooner or later will catch up with them. Consequently they are very affable to everyone and very keen to enter into the spirit of the new and redeem their credit from the abyss it fell into during the last regime. The old traders with us carry on business as ever, but the rich children from the trader families try not to look so opulent as they did in the old days and are very evidently anxious to be on good terms with the underclothed and underfed.

Surprising Lenience

The lenience of the new government has come as somewhat of a shock to many of the wealthier class who had been completely taken in by Kuomintang propaganda. They used to put up slogans on the city walls warning that the communists were red bandits who would massacre the people. To the surprise of many, all the people, landlords, traders, poor and rich, have been treated to that most astonishing thing — an age of reason and reconstruction which includes everyone who is willing to work.

One sees past *hsien* magistrates and many another dignitary of the old regime of privilege now at work as some ordinary cadre and with a new light in his eye as he proceeds with his work with a new meaning. The study periods each day that are part of the required training of any cadre engaged in official work bear results quickly. The study group aims to get each member to think and to give his ideas. These ideas are then met with criticism from the whole group and what is useful in them made the base for action.

* * *

WHAT is happening in the Chinese village is so much more important than the manufacture of many atom bombs. It is sad indeed that the people of the West have to listen to the continual barrage of propaganda painting what is perhaps the greatest thing of our times as a monstrosity that proceeds from the monstrous Russians, etc., etc. ad nauseam! The Chinese people will be increasingly grateful to the people of the Soviet Union for having made socialism succeed, will learn from them, and will admire them, but the way they make their own revolution work in the hinterland village will be something that will spring from their own creativeness and their own vitality.

And it in turn will hold many lessons for the rest of the people of Asia, who so surely will follow the sturdy lead the Chinese worker and the Chinese peasant are giving today in reconstructing their own lives and in changing their old environment. It is good to know that the Chinese villages, and not only the Chinese cities, are standing up in a new way and fighting for the future that so assuredly will be theirs.

— REWI ALLEY

Bombs Fail to Bring Victory

EVEN before MacArthur's forces were driven back south of the 38th Parallel, his air force officers declared that "the bombing of North Korea's industry had little if any effect on the outcome of . . . the war," the Tokyo correspondent of the *Overseas News Agency* reported.

Although the blood letting and property damage caused fails to enter into the calculations of the "air strategists," the same correspondent reported that they are "beginning to wonder if they should have listened more carefully to warnings (from diplomats in Tokyo) against total destruction of the enemy's industrial potential."

It is impossible to record the entire damage caused by the US air force in North Korea. However, a listing of even a portion reveals how ineffective a "superior" air force is in the face of a people who are determined to resist aggression.

The following compilation by the Tokyo *ONA* correspondent gives some picture of US devastation in Korea:

Chemical and fertilizer production: The Chosen Nitrogen Fertilizer Company, largest chemical plant in the Far East, was 85 percent destroyed. The plant had an annual capacity of 420,000 tons of fertilizer, 420,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 100,000 tons of nitrogen fixation, 75,000 tons of nitric acids and 2,000 tons of glycerin. The Bogun Chemical Company, the largest chlorine and electrolytic caustic-soda producer in the Far East, was 70 percent destroyed.

Iron, steel and metal production: Mitsubishi Iron Company, at Seishin near Siberia, which has a known capacity of 180,000 tons of sponge iron, was 30 percent destroyed. Korea's largest pig iron producer—the Japan Iron Works at Seishin—was 20 percent destroyed. It had an estimated capacity of 700,000 tons of pig iron, 800,000 tons of steel ingots and 400,000 tons of rolled products. Other plants producing aluminum, magnesium, lead, copper and zinc were [from] one-third to completely destroyed. The Japan Iron and Steel Company at Kyominpo was 40 percent destroyed.

Oil Refinery: Korea's only important refinery and one of the largest in Asia, was completely destroyed. Its capacity was 1,650,000 barrels of crude oil.

Transportation: Railroads, bridges, an estimated 350 locomotives, 900 railroad cars and 5,000 trucks were destroyed. Many harbors and warehouses also were destroyed or damaged.

Notwithstanding the heavy material losses suffered, press reports from Korea reveal that plans are underway for large-scale rehabilitation almost simultaneous with the liberation of each area by the KPA and the Chinese volunteers.

Report on the World Peace Congress

Sun Tai

THE Partisans of Peace assembled in Warsaw on November 16, 1950, to discuss the question of how best world peace can be safeguarded. Representing 80 countries the 1,756 delegates reached a number of important decisions during their seven-day meeting.

The Chinese delegation to this Second World Peace Congress left Peking on October 30 and arrived in Moscow on November 9, enroute to Sheffield, England, where the Congress was originally scheduled to take place. However, by the time we arrived in Moscow, it had already become obvious that the meeting could not be convened in England because of the obstructionism of the British government.

Attlee's Strategy

When the decision was originally made to meet in Great Britain, British Prime Minister Attlee declared that while his government had no power to ban the Congress, it had the right to refuse entry to any foreigner who was considered persona non grata. In other words, he did not care to prohibit the Congress openly, but rather tried to wreck it by refusing to allow the delegates to enter England.

Using his "right" to refuse visas, Attlee turned back the delegates in wholesale lots. A large proportion of the prominent personalities among the delegates were refused entry, some even at the last minute after having already secured entry visas. The world renowned atomic scientist Joliot-Curie on landing in England by air was turned back by the same plane.

This "strategy" of the British government made it impossible for the Congress to meet at Sheffield. On November 11 we received word that the city of Warsaw had invited the Congress to assemble there. Thus, Attlee's scheme to wreck the Congress by waiting until all arrangements were made before banning the entry of delegates failed.

Although the British government succeeded in preventing the Congress from meeting in Sheffield, the peace movement was by no means diminished. The British government only succeeded in revealing to the world who are the real enemies of peace. In Warsaw the delegation was hospitably received. The whole city was mobilized and the Congress had every facility the Polish people could afford.

Warsaw's Hospitality

Actually, the Congress profited greatly by the shift to Warsaw. This city suffered severely in the last war. Eighty percent of the buildings were destroyed. At least half of the city is still in ruins. The destruction brought home to each and every delegate just how horrible the war was and how vital it is that peace be safeguarded. Jerzy Albrecht of Poland said to the Congress:

"War-seared Warsaw welcomes you. Our heroic city is grateful for the honor of receiving the members of the Congress. The inhabitants of Warsaw know only too well what war means and how important it is to fight for peace...."

* * *

THE entire city was alive with the Congress. Preparations were made in five short days. This was nothing short of a miracle, considering the tremendous amount of work required for such a large gathering. The Dom Slowa Polskiego (House of the Polish Language) whose interior fittings and furnishings were not yet completed was converted into a meeting place.

The main meeting hall, which occupied the central part of the building, was handsomely decorated with flags, streamers and sculptures. It had a seating capacity of 4,000. Flanking the hall were the offices of the secretariat, restaurant, post and telegraph offices, exhibitions, radio service, photo studio and more than a dozen stalls selling books, magazines, candies, cigarettes and souvenirs.

Miles of electric wiring for the lights and earphones—instantaneous translations of speeches and announcements in all principal languages were available—were strung. Tables, chairs, coat hangers (some 4,000 people checked their coats several times every day) were all newly made. At least half of the vehicles of Warsaw were mobilized for the Congress.

Flags, banners, portraits of the leaders of the world and Picasso's Dove of Peace were seen everywhere. On every window there was the word "peace" in different languages. The lodging and feeding of some 2,000 people were no simple matters but were admirably taken care of. It was truly a miracle that the people of Warsaw were able to get all these things ready in only five days.

All Peoples Represented

The Congress was opened at 7:30 p.m. on November 16 by Professor Joliot-Curie. There were 1,756 delegates from 80 countries representing not only the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, but also from capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries. There were workers, peasants, scientists, professors, doctors, musicians, engineers, architects, religious workers, reporters and so on. While representing all walks of life, the delegates were unanimous about one thing—the defense of peace.

The Congress set up seven committees to handle much of the basic work. They were:

1) Political Committee.

2) Committee on Prohibition of the Atomic Weapon, General Reduction of Armaments and Establishment of Controls to Enforce these Measures.

3) Committee on Banning War Propaganda.

4) Committee on the Establish-

ment of Normal Economic Relations Between Countries.

5) Committee on the Establishment of Normal Cultural Relations Between Countries.

6) Committee on Definition of Aggression.

7) Organizing Committee.

While the Congress was in session, the meetings of the different committees were held. At times the committees worked until late at night, or even into the early hours of the morning. During the one-week session 120 people spoke.

Decisions of Congress

The Congress adopted, among other resolutions, two historical documents: "Manifesto to the People's of the World" and "Appeal to the United Nations." The main points of these documents included:

1) The withdrawal from Korea of foreign armies and the peaceful settlement of the internal conflict by the Korean people. The problem should be dealt with by the Security Council in its full composition, that is, including the lawful representative of the Chinese People's Republic. The intervention by the United States in Taiwan and the hostilities now being conducted against the Republic of Viet Nam should be terminated.

2) The United Nations must call as soon as possible a meeting of the five great powers: The Chinese People's Republic, France, Great Britain, USA and USSR to discuss and settle by peaceful means the current difficulties.

3) The attempts of aggressors must be exposed. The state which first employs armed force under any pretext whatever against any other state commits aggression.

4) Propaganda advocating a new war is a crime of the deepest gravity against humanity. The parliaments of all countries are urged to enact a "Law for the Protection of Peace" which shall render all propaganda for a new war, whatever form it may take, liable to criminal prosecution.

5) The mass destruction of populations is to be condemned. The crimes committed in Korea must be examined and the responsibility of General MacArthur must be investigated.

6) Unconditional prohibition of all manner of atomic weapons and of bacteriological, chemical, poisonous, radioactive and all other devices of mass destruction.

7) Reduction by the five great powers, in the course of the years 1951-52, of all their armed forces on land, on the sea and in the air by similarly proportioned and simultaneous stages to one-half or one-third of their present size.

8) Conclusion of peace with a united and demilitarized Germany. Conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan and the withdrawal from both these countries of the forces of occupation.

9) The violence employed to hold peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjugation is a powerful menace to peace. Racial discrimination promotes hatred and is dangerous to peace.

10) Restoration of normal trading relations between the countries of the world on the basis of mutual advantage.

11) Strengthening of cultural relations between the peoples.

The Congress created a new organ as the directing body of the world peace movement—the World Council of Peace. It embraces representatives of all the peoples of the world, of countries within the United Nations and those not yet represented therein, and also countries still in a dependent and colonial status.

Answer to Aggression

The United Nations has failed to fulfil the great hope placed in it by the peoples of the world when it was created. It is urged to return to the path marked out for it by the peoples of the world and to cease being an instrument for supporting and expanding aggressive war.

The Second World Peace Con-

Delegates at Warsaw

Above: Some of the Chinese delegates

Below: Some of the members of the Presidium of the Peace Congress. From left to right: Mme. Cotton, Nenni, Lafiatte, Joliot-Curie, Fadeyev, Kuo Mo-jo, Emi Siao, Ma Ying-chu and Liu Ning-yi.

gress took place at a time when the imperialist bloc, headed by the United States, was conducting an armament race, disseminating war propaganda, threatening the world with atomic weapons and rearming Germany and Japan. This bloc has disregarded the Yalta Agreement and the Potsdam Declaration. It has torpedoed the United Nations. It has unleashed the war in Korea and invaded China's island of Taiwan. It has intervened in an effort to halt the liberation movements of the peoples of Viet Nam and the Philippines.

The resolutions of the Congress voiced the will of the peoples of the whole world and is a strong and positive answer to the threats and acts of today's aggressors.

Chinese Peace Delegates Report on Trip

FOLLOWING their return from Warsaw, the members of China's delegation to the World Peace Congress have been busy telling their fellow-countrymen of their impressions gained on the trip and reporting on the work of this Second World Peace Congress.

In some ways the Congress was more significant than originally anticipated. Scheduled to be held in Sheffield, England, the meeting place was switched at the last minute to Warsaw, capital city of Poland, when the Attlee government suddenly invalidated the visas of large numbers of the delegates.

The fact that the people of Warsaw, one of the world's most heavily damaged cities in the last war, were willing to work night and day and to make considerable sacrifices in order to play host to the Peace Congress, lent emphasis to the seven-day session.

The work of the Polish people, both in making the Peace Congress a success and in the day to day rebuilding of their country, made a great impression on the delegates. One delegate, who visited the main Nazi death camp near Warsaw where tens of thousands of Poles were exterminated during the German occupation, stated that the Polish people will never be able to forget the horrors of the last war and thus are among the strongest supporters of the world peace movement.

Many delegates marveled at the industry and speed with which the people of Poland are clearing away the wreckage of the war and reconstructing a new Poland. Naturally a people so wholeheartedly engaged in peaceful construction are opposed to any threat of a new war.

* * *

CHINA'S famed economist, Dr. Ma Yin-chu, who was a member of the Chinese delegation, told a meeting of Shanghai professors which welcomed the returnees at the former Foreign YMCA that the American imperialists are only bent on unleashing war, but that the people must make them accept peace. "Now is the time," he declared, "for action in opposition to their aggression. The liberation of Seoul is strong proof that we have the strength to drive out the American imperialists." Professor Ma further urged Shanghai's educational circles to carry out the 10 proposals of the Second World Peace Congress in the world-wide fight for peace.

Chinese YMCA leader Lu Liang-mo told the same meeting that he was proud to have been a representative of the people of new China and described the tremendous welcome the delegates received from people in every city in the New Democracies which the Chinese delegation visited during the trip.

Ching Chung-hua, editor of Shanghai's *Sin Wan Pao*, told a rally of 2,000 cultural and educational workers at the Tien Shan Opera House that what impressed him most on the trip was the rapid reconstruction and rehabilitation of Poland, the construction of large new buildings, the laying out of tremendous thoroughfares cutting across the city. As an example of the extremely high productivity of the Polish workers he told how a huge bridge project in Warsaw, estimated to require at least three years by an English journalist, was constructed in 75 days.

From other parts of the country, reports are arriving of the speeches and statements of delegates who are now returning to their homes, some in remote hinterland districts. "Chairman Mao Tse-tung set us free and presented us to the people of the world," declared Yun Shu-pi, a Mongolian delegate. She made this remark when Saiplajiv, a delegate of Uighur nationality, stated that although the Uighurs numbered 4,000,000 and had a history of 2,000 years, they had remained unknown to the world under the repressive rule of Chiang Kai-shek.

On Pai Chuan of Miao origin said, upon reaching Peking on his way home, "I shall carry the resolutions of the Peace Congress to every corner of the Miao district. All Miao people should take part in the great patriotic movement in defense of their homes and nation by resisting American imperialism and helping Korea."

Lin San Liang of the Kao Shan tribe of Taiwan declared that he was especially moved by the support given to the Chinese people by the delegates of all other countries. "Peace is not isolated," he said, "nor is the Chinese people's determination to liberate Taiwan. We have the support of the peoples of the world."

Gangster Rule in a University Ended

SOME idea of the situation in China's universities under the Chiang Kai-shek regime can be seen from the account of a recent trial of six gangster chiefs in Chengtu. Before a crowd of 40,000 people these men who had trampled over the people for years were tried and sentenced to death. A look at the career of one of the criminals is sufficient to speak for the justice done.

Han Pai-hsun, former inspector of the government's Szechuan University, was a leading gangster and KMT secret serviceman. For six years he was influential in the affairs of this university to a point where his power was practically equal to that of the president of the school. Like the KMT "inspectors" in so many other schools throughout China, this man was directly responsible for the beating and killing of countless students.

Education Neglected

Szechuan University is one of the largest in China and at one time it had about 10,000 members including faculty. Before liberation its president was Wang Chi-lu who was concurrently Director-general of the KMT Executive Committee of Szechuan. Wang had taken over the presidency from Cheng Tien-fan, a top official in the KMT. Since both these men were KMT party organizers rather than educators, the university's educational program was neglected. Instead of being regarded as a place for training future citizens, the university was used for making political capital for private purposes. "Conduct a university as one conducts a party, admit students as one enrolls soldiers" was a popular slogan used by the students in describing the "philosophy" of the former president of Szechuan University.

As the size of the university increased the authorities were beset with the difficult task of how to control it, especially at a time when the KMT government had failed in its attempt to suppress the rising tide of the student movement. The university had become an arena for both progressive and reactionary forces.

It was at this point that President Wang turned up Han Pai-hsun as the only one equipped to handle the involved task of university inspector. Under the KMT this post was very important. The inspector had a power which ranged from watching the daily life of the students to inspecting their thoughts. At that time any "thought problem" was a real life and death problem.

The question could be asked as to why such a position was offered to a gangster like Han, a man whom the students criticized as "not having one shred of humanity in his whole being." The answer was simple. He was a top secret service agent in Chengtu and in close contact with secret organizations all over the province of Szechuan. Therefore, he was expected to be able to gain thorough control over the restless and inflammable situation at the university as a result of his varied connections.

This gangster playing pedagogue left his mark at Szechuan University during his tenure of office from 1944 to 1949. Immediately after being installed, secret service organizations mushroomed until nearly 200 were organized and operating in every corner of the school. Any act or word of complaint against the authorities might be recorded. The university fell under a reign of terror.

Demonstrations Broken Up

In 1948, the students' anti-civil war and anti-starvation campaign was broken up with the arrest of 170 students. Many of them were personally escorted by Han Pai-hsun to a "Special Court" where they were tortured. Some never came back. Afterwards it was discovered that Han held blank warrants of this "Special Court" and could fill in any name he desired at any time.

In 1949, a reform movement in the Freshman College was suppressed and progressive students dismissed. Under Han's rule, a "don't give a hang" attitude was encouraged among the students. Whoever showed interest in national affairs was suspect as a communist and liable to punishment. Progressive groups were driven underground and progressive-minded teachers driven out of the school. Many students spent their time in tea shops and there was a noticeably small attendance at classes. On the surface the university appeared quiet and the authorities were satisfied.

However the students never gave up their struggle. In their songs, plays and bonfire meetings they revealed their unflinching spirit and yearning for liberation which was then coming into sight. Once the authorities, in the best American tradition, sponsored a competition to select a college queen in an effort to divert attention from national affairs. The results were quite different from what

had been intended. Han Pai-hsun, the virile inspector, was elected by an overwhelming majority.

By the autumn of 1949 the fall of the KMT was imminent. At Szechuan University the KMT oppression became more and more frenzied. More and more students were persecuted. On the eve of the liberation of Chengtu three students who had been kidnapped by secret agents in April of 1949 were killed.

Han Pai-hsun, finding no last minute escape, worked out his final masterpiece. He drafted a plan to set up an "Anti-Communist Youth Fighting Corps" and encouraged more than 600 naive students to participate in it. However the corps was smashed with one blow by the People's Liberation Army on the outskirts of Chengtu. A good number of these youth were killed because of their ignorance and the duplicity of Han Pai-hsun.

Public Witnessed Trial

At the trial of Han Pai-hsun an ocean of people sat on the ground, hushed yet intense, with feelings mixed in grief and pleasure. They grieved over the sufferings such men had caused, yet they were gratified to see justice about to be done. Today the people are able to make their accusations without fear of reprisal. Many were the ones who confronted Han with evidence of the tortures and losses they had suffered. He stood with head drooped, confessing his crimes against the people, probably hoping to be excused.

When the penalty of death was read aloud before a microphone and Han was led away cheers rose from the crowd. In the final analysis, the people saw this gangster come to his proper end with their own eyes and personally felt relieved from a painful nightmare which had long weighed on them. They could actually see that the power of the state was in their own hands and that they have now become the masters of their country.

— YIN CHUNG-LAI

A Short Story

Landlord and Tenant

by Su Wei

translated by Shih Shan-yang

EARLY one morning, before the sun was up, Erh-tz indignantly rushed into Lu Shih-pa's house and pounded on the broken door, his lips twitching as if he were speaking.

"Who is it?" A woman's shrill voiced asked from inside.

"I want to see Lu Shih-pa. Has he come back?"

"He came home last night. What do you want?" The woman's voice, as well as sounds of footsteps, approached the door. The moment Erh-tz heard the bar lifted he shoved. The door flew open, bumped against the woman and threw her to the floor. Erh-tz burst in to find Lu Shih-pa asleep on the *kang*, snoring.

"It must be you Lu Shih-pa." Erh-tz's voice was full of resentment. He sprang on to the *kang*. "Why did you leave dung on my land? Do you want to take the bread out of my mouth?"

Lu Shih-pa was awakened by Erh-tz's shouting. Seeing his angry face he knew instantly why his visitor was in the house although he did not catch one word of what Erh-tz was shouting.

"I've taken a look around there. You've left dung on my land. What's the idea?"

"Calm down and let's talk it over. There's no need to yell," Lu's wife said in a feeble attempt to avert the threatening tempest.

"You're barking up the wrong tree." Lu sat up against the wall, drawing the worn-out sheet around his stomach and legs. He swayed a little as he said. "That land is not yours. Go ask the landlord. I left the dung on your land? Damned if I know what it's all about."

"You're crazy! What do you mean you don't know what it's all about? You went and offered the landlord a higher rent and tried to push me out. Are you a man or a devil?" Erh-tz grabbed Lu by the right hand and tried to pull him to the floor. "Let's ask the villagers to judge who has the right to till that land."

Lu clung to the *kang* with all his strength because he didn't have his pants on.

"Why all this fuss? Let him put his clothes on first. He'll catch cold." Lu's wife chimed in.

"You bitch." Erh-tz could no longer control himself. He gave a violent tug, and brought Lu smack down on the floor. Instantly they began to scuffle like two wild dogs. The woman desperately tried to pacify them but all her screaming and pulling had no effect.

The two fought all the way from the house to the yard, wrestling and rolling around on the ground. Erh-tz pummeled Lu's naked back while Lu tore at his fur coat. Suddenly Erh-tz straddled Lu's back, his knees pressed against his ribs. Lu's wife joined in and managed to give Erh-tz some blows on his behind. But he cared nothing for such scratches and put more pressure on his struggling opponent. A few women stood around outside the wall but they dared do nothing about stopping the fight.

"You've taken the food out of my mouth! You've taken away my living! If I can't rent the land you won't get it either."

Lu said nothing. He kept trying to work himself free, his legs kicking alternately in the air.

"Do you still want the land?" Erh-tz demanded without relaxing his grip.

"The landlord offered it to me. I didn't ask him to rent it to me."

By this time several people came up and acted as peacemakers, admonishing and pulling. Erh-tz realized that it was no use fighting

and he shivered at the prospect of having no land to till. He felt sad and, on the advice of the others, released Lu.

"I can't pull through this spring. Let him step into my shoes," sighed Erh-tz, tears streaming down his cheeks.

He went back to his hut. It was empty, for his wife had gone out to grind some chaff. He flung himself on the *kang*, like a wounded wolf who a few minutes before had been fighting for its life and now was lying despondently in its dingy cave. He got up, bolted the door and again lay down on the *kang*. Bitter memories welled up. His heart-rendering past rolled out before his eyes like a panorama.

* * *

ERH-TZ was an industrious peasant. Long years of hard labor had furrowed his honest face with deep creases. His eyes were set deeply in their sockets and there were a few pockmarks scattered around his nose. His features bespoke his honesty and modesty. There was not the slightest trace of cunning about him. He was only thirty-nine but his lean, weathered face, his bushy moustache, and his stooped back, which was caused by overwork beginning with childhood, made him look at least 10 years older than he actually was.

The tragic scenes of his past running through his mind made him wonder if there would ever be an end to his grief and if human suffering was not pre-ordained.

"The merchant hopes for large sales. The official looks forward to a promotion. The abbot hopes some rich man will make a pilgrimage to his temple. For the peasant no land to till means starvation. Now our government has ordered rent reduction and the landlord wants to take back his land. That can't be," thought Erh-tz, "the land is all my family and I can count on."

Erh-tz's wife came back with a basket of ground chaff. She kicked the door but it did not open. Somebody had bolted it. She knocked on the door impatiently asking, "Who's in the house? Why don't you answer?"

Erh-tz opened the door. Finding her husband so crestfallen, she asked, "What's the matter? Your coat is torn, who have you been fighting with?"

"Lu Shih-pa has grabbed our rented land."

"Lu Shih-pa comes here often and knows how hard up we are. How can he be so cruel? When I was grinding chaff at Sze Pu-lang's house Sze said it must be uncle Chin Mao's idea. First get rid of us and then rent the land to Lu so that he can get a higher rent! I think you better go see Chin Mao and sound him out."

Erh-tz did not reply. He threw on his torn fur coat, picked up his pipe and went out, slamming the door behind him.

It was several months since he had been at Chin Mao's. The landlord's house had changed a good deal but Erh-tz was in no mood to admire the new things about it. He pulled open the folding door and went straight in.

"What do you want?" drawled Chin Mao.

"That land, sir. . . ."

"I've sold it. Times are too hard. Not that I meant to get rid of you. Actually .... Uh .... you've worked on my farm for four years and rented my land for three. You know I've had a tough time." He plucked at his moustache and continued, "The government has ordered rent reduction. Well, I'm not against it. Let them do it if they want to. I've sold my land and I don't think they can bother me."

"If I could make a go of it at all I wouldn't ask you to lower the rent. I hear," Erh-tz queried, "you've transferred the land to Lu Shih-pa."

"That's right. It's my land and I can rent it to whomever I want. It all depends how much rent anyone pays."

Erh-tz squatted down beside the stove and said nothing.

"You've been up in these hills for years. Who do you think kept you going? Wasn't it your uncle Chin Mao? If you want those two *mow* of land just pay a little more. One *tou* or eight *shen* will do it. Rent reduction is one thing, friendship is another. How about it?"

"If there's a good crop, I'll make you a present of one or two *tou* of wheat," Erh-tz prattled on. "As to the rent, I think it must be reduced according to the government's order."

"Shove off, shove off. If you promised me 100,000 piculs of wheat for one *mow* I wouldn't rent the land to you. I just want to sell it." Chin Mao was angry and he pushed Erh-tz toward the door.

"Uncle Chin Mao! Have some pity on. . . ."

"Get out, get out!"

Chin Mao lost his temper and his moustache moved up and down like a fledgling sparrow fluttering its wings. He was a small man but he held himself erect, thrusting out his chest in order to show that he still commanded respect in spite of his slight build. With serious demeanor he enumerated the favors he had so generously bestowed on Erh-tz.

"When you first came up here you didn't have a cent. Nobody in this village was foolish enough to take you on. But I, because of my kindness, was bold enough to do it. I hired you as a laborer on my farm. Sure my workers can't loaf but I've never worked you too hard. A few years later, you saved up enough to go outside the Great Wall peddling goods. When you came back you bought two *mow* of land and married a widow with a two-year old kid. You rented two *mow* of land from me and began your own career.

"Don't you owe all this to me? Even though you're not working on my farm you still are one of my tenants and owe your living to me. Think it over. When have I taken advantage of you? Now the government has ordered rent reduction. Well, I don't even want to discuss it..

"Look, I'm old and I have no immediate family. I'm not learned enough to become an official. I'm too weak to work in the fields. My only income is the rent from

these 50 *mow* of land. Now you want me to lower it. Very well go ahead and try. I have my own way of dealing with you."

Chin Mao took his pipe from under the *kang*. But after a futile search for the tobacco sack he put it away and pulling his moustache over the right corner of his mouth, he began to pace up and down the room.

"I've never known any hardships since I was a kid. Now I'm old and have to live on chaff bread. Whatever you say I've been and still am your benefactor. Won't you trust your uncle Chin Mao?"

Erh-tz was unable to put up with such a tedious song and dance. He stood up, taking a step forward. "Have you made up your mind about the land?"

As Chin Mao was about to answer, the sliding door opened softly. A young man of about twenty came in, carrying a varnished tray. He set the food neatly on the table, two steaming bowls of millet noodles, a dish of sour vegetables and a bowl of sour vegetable soup with a few thick drops of oil floating on top. It was plain food but beyond the reach of the average peasant.

"Bring two more bowls of noodles and another pair of chopsticks." Chin Mao ordered then continued, "Erh-tz, sit down here on the *kang*. Let's have our breakfast first."

Chin Mao was being most affable, obliging and eager to please. He drew Ehr-tz toward the *kang* as if the peasant were his long lost brother.

"No." Erh-tz withdrew his hand and squatted down in the same place. "Help yourself. I've had my breakfast. I can't eat anything else."

"Isn't the food good enough? I'll have something else fixed for you."

"Really I've had breakfast. I can't eat anything more," said Erh-tz. He thought to himself. "What nonsense! I'm talking about the land and he's talking about eating."

"I've known you a long time. If you don't eat you'll go hungry." Chin Mao sat cross-legged on the *kang*, facing Erh-tz. Raising the bowl to his chest he picked up a pinch of sour vegetables with his chopsticks, put it on top of the noodles, and poured a little soup into the bowl. Fixing his eyes on the bowl of noodles he said in a low voice, "Let's eat," and began chewing and swallowing slowly.

"I'm waiting for your decision, uncle Chin Mao."

"There's no rush. We can talk it over after I've eaten. I only offered the land to Lu Shih-pa. I haven't committed myself. If you want to rent it. . . ." Chin Mao again started eating.

Erh-tz knew very well that Chin Mao was bad-tempered. Now the landlord for the first time was showing him an unprecedented kindness. He felt that Chin Mao must have something up his sleeve.

Chin Mao was having a second helping when a voice outside the door asked, "Is uncle Chin Mao home?" A man slouched in through the sliding door, a wronged look in his eyes. A felt hat framed his anemic face. The presence of Erh-tz gave the man a start. After a moment's hesitation, he went up to Chin Mao as if he were in court telling his grievances to a judge.

"Lu Shih-pa," Chin Mao didn't give him time to open his mouth, "sit down on the *kang*. Here on the *kang*."

Lu mumbled something and sat down, his rear half on and half off the *kang*, leaning towards Chin Mao. "Uncle Chin Mao," his husky voice pleaded, "the land . . . you told me. . . . I'm thinking . . . . that is I'm not going to rent it."

Erh-tz straightened up and was about to say something, but somehow he sank back on his haunches again and was silent.

"Why not?" asked Chin Mao. After a pause he went on, "All right. If you don't want to rent it, I'll sell it and save myself any further trouble."

"You've already left dung in the field and now you say . . . ." Erh-tz couldn't keep quiet.

"Uncle Chin Mao is sitting right here on the *kang*. Just ask him who put it there. I don't want to eat any bowl of rice which I haven't a right to. We're like brothers. Let bygones be bygones."

"The dung? It was I who sent it. I thought I was going to till the land myself but on second thought I've decided to sell it."

"I don't want to have anything to do with that land." Lu got up from the edge of the *kang*, "Please finish eating. I must be off now."

"Let me see you to the door," Chin Mao got down and accompanied Lu. "Come again," he said earnestly. He turned around to find Erh-tz making for the door

and exclaimed, "What? You're not leaving? Just a moment."

Erh-tz muttered something and shambled out. Lu was about 10 feet ahead and Erh-tz followed him. Neither spoke. As they walked across the bridge, in the dead silence they could hear the rushing of the stream below. The sun was high in the sky. For Erh-tz it was like coming out into a free refreshing world after the stifling atmosphere of Chin Mao's place. He quickened his pace and caught up with Lu.

"Lu Shih-pa," Erh-tz said somewhat reproachfully, "I didn't think we'd come to such a deadlock. He's setting us against each other."

"Uh."

Then they lapsed into silence. It was as if there was an unfathomable abyss between them. Previously it was not necessary for them to do much talking to know what was in each other's mind. But now even an explanation would have been unable to help them understand each other. Each had his own worries but they did have one thought in common: "Where does the enmity between us come from? How did it come so quickly?"

"The secretary of the Peasant's Association wants you Erh-tz," said Lu as he stopped before his doorway.

"Are you coming?"

"No. I've been there. He asked for you earlier."

* * *

WHEN Erh-tz got to the primary school most of the villagers had arrived. They were talking at random.

"Do you know what this meeting's all about?"

"Sure, the bank's going to lend us money."

"They'll lend us money to buy seeds, cattle and tools."

"If you want to borrow money to marry on, that's out."

"The same goes for smokers too."

The village leader came in from the teachers' quarters with a lamp in his hand. "Let's get started," he said as he put the lamp on the desk. First glancing at the crowd, he addressed the head representative, "Be sure to criticize the absentees. Find out who told them to cut this meeting."

A group of women came jostling in talking a great deal and took seats near the door. Unlike the men who were sitting on desks the women sat squarely on the benches.

The village leader mounted the platform and said, "Please stop talking." Turning to the men sitting on the desks he said, "Get down." Then in a loud voice, "Why has this meeting been called? Our government has ordered rent reduction but Chin Mao wants to take back his land from Erh-tz. Let's discuss the problem and see if Chin Mao has the right to take back the land. The mediatory committee tried to intervene but Chin Mao refused. Fellow members...."

From the floor there was an immediate response. A murmur of discontent arose from the women who thought it was very silly of the leader to call them to discuss landlord-tenant business. The men looked around to spot Erh-tz and Chin Mao. The former sat in the first row, in full view. It was not so easy to find Chin Mao, for he was a small man and he was seated in the last row, far beyond the circle of light cast by the lamp.

"Let's ask the two contending parties to tell us the cause of their dispute," someone suggested.

"Erh-tz can speak first," said the leader as he led him to the platform.

Standing on the platform Erh-tz felt very unnatural. He raised his left shoulder constantly as if he feared his fur coat would slip off. He moved his feet nervously, and after a long silence he began speaking.

At first the villagers were indifferent to Erh-tz's report. However, when he stated, "If I could get along at all I wouldn't rent his land, not even if he didn't want any rent," there was a remarkable change in the atmosphere. Everybody took the problem seriously and even the women felt that this land business was of some concern.

"....I've never been behind in my rent. Whether the crops were good or not I always paid him as soon as the rent was due. I've rented that land for three years. When I first rented it the area was just two *mow*. I've reclaimed the slope alongside the land and have increased the area to more than two and a half *mow*. I'm not trying to defraud him.... You all just judge.... last year when I paid him the rent...."

Erh-tz's words sometimes were inarticulate with emotion. "He assured me, 'Don't worry. I'll rent the land to you as long as I live.' Now he's making a fool of me. Last winter, when the Japs came, the Eighth Route Army soldiers were fighting in the mountains. I carried wounded soldiers back from the front. Once, I made five trips in one day and night. I was so hungry I could have eaten stones...."

From the way his voice shook the listeners knew tears were running down Erh-tz's cheeks.

"The last time I collapsed. My head was swimming and my eyes were so blurred that I fell down and rolled to the bottom of a hill. If only I could have gotten something to eat.... Just criticize me will you!

"While we were fighting the Japs, Chin Mao hid in a cave.... What was I fighting for? One night I went to his house to borrow one bowl of rice. He refused. If the Japs had won I would have been killed but not him...."

Erh-tz broke down and cried. His hands nolding his head, he stepped down from the platform and continued weeping brokenheartedly.

Many of the listeners were now trying to comfort Erh-tz. They racked their brains in vain for appropriate words to make him stop weeping. All they could say were, "What's the use of crying?" "If you have anything to say, say it out, the public is the most impartial judge."

Lu Shih-pa pressed his way forward and patting Erh-tz on the shoulder said sincerely, "Chin Mao will have no sympathy with you even if you cry yourself to death. Everybody knows the cause of your trouble. You're in the right. Everybody will stand by you."

"It's your turn Chin Mao. Come up on the platform," said the leader.

"I've nothing to say. It's all up to you." Chin Mao stayed in his seat while all eyes were turned on him. "It's my land and I have the right to get rid of it. It's not true to say that I wanted to take back the land. Actually I intended to sell it. If you think Erh-tz can't make out without it, let him have it. I'd rather starve myself than Erh-tz. That's all I have to say."

"As far as I know, Chin Mao was not going to sell his land. He intended to rent it to Lu Shih-pa at a higher rent," said the secretary of the Peasants' Association.

"He offered to rent the land to me. But I didn't take it. The original rent was four *tou* but he asked me to pay five. You all judge! Chin Mao made us fight over it. What's this all about?"

"It's about a landlord trying to get more rent," a young peasant in the back shouted.

Addressing the audience the village leader said, "The mediatory committee has suggested these terms. Erh-tz shall continue to rent the land. The lease shall run for five years with the rent to be reduced according to the order of the government. Chin Mao shall repay the one *tou* of wheat he overcharged. How does that sound?"

"Very fair, very fair," many voices chorused.

"The public approves the terms. How about you, Chin Mao," the leader queried.

"If everybody finds them fair I will gladly accept them," said Chin Mao dejectedly. "I've always supported the new government. If it rules that the rent be reduced I certainly will obey. Still I have a few words to say. The two loads of dung are mine. Erh-tz must pay for them. As to repaying one *tou* of wheat, I'm running out. He can deduct it from the autumn rent."

"Settle it between yourselves. Does anyone have anything to say? If not let's take a break."

"Village leader, I have something to say," a little wizened old man stood up.

"Yes, Szu Pu-lang."

"Listen to me and see if I'm right. We peasants work in the wind and rain. If we don't plant seeds there'll be nothing. After we've reaped the harvest and thrashed the grain the landlord collects his rent and the lion's share of the crop goes into his barn. I'm telling the truth. Last year when we were fighting the Japs, Chin Mao hid in the caves. He had good food and warm clothes. He didn't help and he didn't give a penny. He didn't come out until after the Japs were driven away. Now he tries to jack up the rent of his tenant and then threatens to take back the land. In wartime such a guy would...."

"You've got quite a big mouth, Szu Pu-lang. Why not denounce me as a traitor and have me shot," Chin Mao blurted out from the shadows. "I've promised to continue renting the land to him. I've agreed to a legal rent. You say I didn't help. I'm like a monk, I have no children. If I had a large family...."

"No more arguing, it's all settled," the leader broke in and pointing at Chin Mao said, "Go home and draw up the papers. A five-year term. As to when the repayment should be made, decide it between yourselves. Let's have a little rest and then discuss the question of borrowing money from the bank."

* * *

EARLY the next morning Erh-tz went to the village government and had the papers drawn up. Then he went to Chin Mao's house with two copies. "Here are the papers, Chin Mao. You keep one copy and I keep the other."

"Leave it," Chin Mao was washing his face. He threw up his hands, "Leave it on the *kang*. You can use the dung, I don't want anything for it. If there's a good crop...." he broke off and went on washing his face.

"I don't need it." Erh-tz placed the paper on the *kang* and asked, "What about the one *tou* of wheat?"

"Let's settle our accounts after the harvest. You know, we must be fair and square with each other."

"That's OK with me," said Erh-tz.

Before Chin Mao had time to say good-bye Erh-tz had gone out.

The night before had been drizzly for hours. The morning air now was refreshing and the sun very warm. The soft spring breeze stroked Erh-tz's sun-tanned face. The water in the stream was so clear he could see the pebbles at the bottom. He squatted down alongside the water's edge and washed his hands and face. Wiping his dripping hands on his fur coat, he stood up and strode across the bridge toward his own village.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Never Call "Retreat"

MACARTHUR'S largest-scale operation, a "tremendous pull-back of UN forces in Korea," was being carried out behind a military curtain. As the defeat of the American-led forces grew and as casualty lists mounted, MacArthur's headquarters put into effect a strict censorship on correspondents in Korea. Full control of the release and censorship of information was handed over to the US Eighth Army.

The US Navy and US Air Forces commands, representing all UN units in Korea, also were given full authority for the issuance of communiques and censorship of press copy pertaining to air and naval operations.

MacArthur's Korean defeat was so great that no red pencil could negate it. However, the results of the censorship found large chunks of dispatches being cut out on grounds of military security. Correspondents were not allowed to use the word "retreat" for what was happening in Korea. Much in the manner of the German army's "strategic withdrawals" of World War II, the American troops were going backwards but not "retreating" as far as MacArthur was concerned.

On January 9 it was announced that correspondents violating censorship regulations would be subject to expulsion or trial by court-martial. Correspondents "may be subject to disciplinary action because of intentional violation . . . either in letter or in spirit." The Eighth Army announced that it would suspend correspondents "for the use of words or expressions conveying a hidden meaning which would tend to mislead or deceive the censors."

Keyes Beech of the *Chicago Daily News* wrote from Tokyo that the censorship made it impossible to give information about the frame of mind of MacArthur's troops. Words such as "retreat," "defeat," and "too pessimistic" were deleted from his reports. Commenting on a Korean story of his, Beech said: "I wrote that, while retreating, we destroy things that we did not destroy during our advance to the north. This sentence was deleted since it says that we destroy something. But we do destroy."

* * *

AS the Americans failed to check the offensive of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteer forces, the purpose of MacArthur's censorship, in the eyes of the conservative and foreign office spokesman, the Paris *Le Monde*, was to withhold from the public the "low morale of the American troops and their lack of fighting spirit."

Continuing their reign of terror from the air, "UN airmen today were ordered to kill anyone moving behind Communist lines in Korea—in or out of uniform—except women and children," *AP* reported from Tokyo on January 9. Previous treatment of civilians at the hands of the South Koreans and the "UN forces" showed that women and children were no exception—as has been reported on innumerable occasions by Western correspondents in Korea.

Apparently the American people knew that there was a retreat going on in Korea. A Richmond, Virginia radio station polled its listeners on the question "should we pull our men out of Korea?" Ninety-eight telephone calls were received in the few minutes alloted for answers. All 98 were in favor of abandoning Korea.

* * *

FOLLOWING their return to Seoul in September Syngman Rhee's executioners worked at top speed. As the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers neared the South Korean capital, the firing squads worked overtime. The slaughter was so great and so open that even Rhee's foreign supporters were compelled to protest.

Reuter described one shooting of 34 Koreans near the camp of the Northumberland Fusiliers. They were killed without having any "specific charges against them made known." Among them were "two women and two young kiddies aged about 8 and 13." A motor truck took them, tied together in pairs, to trenches dug the day before. The Sygman Rhee guards shoved them into the trenches, made them kneel down, and shot them from behind.

One eye-witness, M. Brown, said, "It was disgustingly brutal. The youngest, a boy of about eight, while kneeling in a trench crying and waiting to be shot, turned his face around to the guard. The guard cuffed him across the face, then shot him."

After the execution of these 34 civilian prisoners in mid-December, the official UN commission in Seoul summoned the South Korean Home Minister to a special session for an explanation, *Reuter* reported.

According to a *UP* dispatch, at least 800 persons, including many women and children, were executed within five days with rifles and machine guns. It was believed women and children were being executed as members of the families of the condemned men. The same report goes on to state that "the executions have been going on almost daily since the liberation [by US forces] of Seoul in September."

Though the US military has undisputed reign over the entire conduct of the UN effort in Korea, "US military authorities were reluctant to interfere because it was doubtful if they had authority since the executions were being carried out under sentences imposed by Korean courts against Korean citizens," *UP* reported.

Following the loss of Phyongyang by MacArthur's forces in December and the deterioration of the situation around Seoul the tempo of executions in the latter city rose sharply. General Lee Ho, Vice-chief of Martial Law Headquarters, declined to reveal the number executed. He did say that civilians sentenced to death were supposed to

be hanged in prison, "but we have found that shooting by firing squad is more convenient."

* * *

WHILE the Western press emphasized South Korean officialdom's responsibility for mass executions and brutalities, the American soldiers in Seoul left a lasting impression on the populace.

By the time they pulled out the American soldier was "regarded with suspicion by many Koreans because of looting and violence . . ." according to a *New York Times* correspondent in Seoul.

An outbreak of lawlessness by American troops had "caused the Provost Marshall to take several restrictive measures including the closing of dance halls and advancing the curfew for military personnel from 9:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m."

By the middle of December, Korean merchants in Seoul were complaining that the Americans inspected their wares and then walked off with the desired items for which they refused to pay. According to the *Times* man, "Korean women were molested in the streets by American soldiers and several shootings of Koreans were reported to the authorities."

An increase in the number of crimes committed by US troops was admitted by an official spokesman for the Eighth Army. The army itself did not make crime figures public and "the Korean police suddenly decided, on the advice of an American liaison group, that local crime statistics were 'confidential'."

The *Times* correspondent discussed the crime situation with the chief of police in Seoul who promised to compile a list of cases where complaints were made against US military personnel. However, two days later the list was refused. The police chief's aide said such information was confidential and could be obtained only through the Eighth Army where a query from the correspondent brought the reply that the data was not available.

New Design

AS US policy in the Far East first in China then Korea, meets more glaring reverses a new twist is being added to future moves. According to the Erskine-Melby report to the US National Security Council on the Organization of Defense in Southeast Asia, new policy will utilize US and British diplomatic and economic resources to induce those countries bordering on China to group together in a powerful alliance through bilateral agreements.

The report of Marine General Erskine and State Department expert John F. Melby (one-time China expert in Nanking), following their Southeast Asia mission, recommended immediate steps for consolidation of China's neighbors into a solid political and military alliance as a bulwark for America in Asia. According to the report, the idea of an out-and-out Pacific Pact is unpopular with the people of Asia. Therefore, the two strategists have recommended a policy which calls for the US and Britain not to participate directly in political and military alliances in Asia. Instead the system of bilateral agreements is deemed the more effective method.

The Erskine-Melby Mission clearly pointed out that the US, Britain and Australia should avoid direct involvement in any bilateral alliances. Although they would be the guiding light it would be a fatal error, it was warned, at this stage to seek to rally all Southeast Asian countries under the banner of a single pact whatever the name. Instead, it was argued, if these countries were encouraged to enter into independent bilateral agreements interlocking them to a common program of "anti-Communism," it would be more effective.

With the main principles embodied in this report already accepted by the US National Security Council, the US is reported pushing bilateral agreements between Indonesia, the Philippines, Indo-China, Malaya, Thailand and Burma. At a later stage, following the signing of a peace treaty, Japan also will be included.

One of the main proposals of Erskine and Melby was the emphasis on the necessity for suppressing the liberation movements now so widespread throughout Southeast Asia. Arguing that this is a prerequisite to any system of bilateral alliances, the report aslo pointed out that American economic interests would be put in a position whereby they could gradually draw on the immense stocks of strategic raw materials in these countries.

Shaky Malaya

WHILE, the British openly found fault with American policy in Korea, their dollar producing Southeast Asian colony of Malaya was becoming more difficult to handle. The underlying unrest prevailing in the area came to a head in Singapore as thousands rioted in protest over a court decision in which the judge handed down a ruling based on a "racial" considerations.

The rioting was set off by an incident involving a 13 year-old Dutch girl, the daughter of a Dutch

soldier, who had come to Malaya as a refugee from Indonesia during the war. At that time the girl, who was hardly more than a baby, was handed over to a Malayan amah by her Dutch mother. In the intervening years the girl had been raised as a Malayan by her Malayan foster mother.

Recently, the girl's Dutch parents arrived in Singapore to take custody of the child. A dispute broke out between them and the Malayan foster mother, who claimed that the girl's parents had actually given the child to her.

The affair ended up in a British court where the judge, in handing down his decision, said that although the girl's wishes—she wanted to remain in Malaya—weighed heavily, he could not overlook the "disadvantages" which would result from her being raised as an Asiatic.

This line of "reasoning," in which racial theories came before the factual evidence, touched off city-wide anti-British demonstrations which ended in large-scale clashes between Malayan civilians and British colonial troops. Sixty people were killed and 200 injured. Although the case of the Dutch girl served as the immediate cause of the rioting, there was little doubt but that this was only a spark in the midst of the smoldering discontent of the people with British colonial rule.

Some extent of the rioting in Singapore was seen in the fact that millions of dollars in trade were lost. The transport, entertainment, catering, shipping and retail trades sustained the greatest losses owing to a suspension of business during the fighting. However, the curfew which followed the resumption of "law and order" brought an end to night life and hit restaurants, hotels, cinemas and shipping. Twelve ships were delayed in Singapore because loading and unloading, which usually continued until midnight, had to stop at dusk.

* * *

WHILE the population rioted against British rule, the local authorities continued to clamp down. "Communists" and overseas Chinese were the primary targets.

Early in January a University of Malaya lecturer, five undergraduates and two others belonging to the "same groups" were arrested as "Communists" by police in a pre-dawn raid on the university, the first ever made on that institution. Those arrested included a lecturer in social medicine and public health and a former editor of a student magazine *Malayan Orchid*.

On January 9 four persons, including a woman doctor, were arrested on charges of "Communist activity." The three others were a government school master, a municipal clerk and a government clerk. The night before 15 persons were taken into custody.

Following the arrest of the four on the ninth, more civil servants, students and editors, including Chinese, Indians, Malays and Ceylonese were arrested. Among them was an Indian, president of the Singapore Teachers' Union, the chief assistant editor of the leading daily Malay newspaper and the editor of the *Malayan Undergraduate*, a publication of the University of Malaya. Another prominent Singapore citizen arrested was Dr. Joseph Tan, a Chinese lecturer on the faculty of the university, who was taken into custody along with five Chinese medical students.

* * *

AS repressive measures became harsher in the British colony, organizations in China joined in denouncing the persecution of overseas Chinese. Incomplete statistics reveal that more than 35,000 overseas Chinese have been deported from Malaya in the past two years. According to a statement of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, more than 15,000 others were put into prison in 1950. "The number who were shot, beaten to death and sentenced to death is incalculable because these killings were conducted in diverse ways and in secret."

A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on December 29, in a statement demanding the end to British persecution and deportation of Chinese in Malaya, listed by name eight big concentration camps in Malaya and referred to many small camps, secret prisons and detention centers. He also gave detailed information of killings and tortures inflicted on both Malayans and Chinese by the British authorities.

Investment in Indonesia

REPORTS from Indonesia reveal that the one-time Dutch colony is gradually being subjected to the control of US capital. The Americans have poured vast sums of money into the government, on the one hand to fight the Dutch and to guarantee that the latter's former position in the Indonesian economy would pass into American hands, and on the other to suppress the Indonesian people's independence movement.

This map of the area formerly constituting the Netherlands East Indies, shows the general area of the United States of Indonesia, although the central government does not have effective control over the entire area, such as the Dutch half of New Guinea—at extreme right of map—where a dispute continues between the Dutch and Indonesians.

Despite high sounding phrases of unity in the Pacific the struggle for power in Indonesia is evidence of the contradictions between the Western allies. The economic fight being waged, sometimes in the open, sometimes behind the scenes, finds the US backing the Indonesian government and Britain and Australia backing the Dutch government. Mainly due to the efforts of one Matthew Fox, US big businessman often described as the "financial power behind the old Hatta regime," Americans have become formally entrenched in their economic positions and through the Indonesian government are trying to expand their sphere of influence to western New Guinea, while the British and Australians are fighting a losing battle to keep their economic concessions.

According to a *Telepress* dispatch, Fox, reputed to be an executive of the powerful and greatly influential Rockefeller-owned Chase National Bank, had managed to become virtual economic dictator of Indonesia through his trade contract with the Indonesian government made in 1948. At that time the government was led by Mohammed Hatta, who now holds the post of vice-president.

Because of public pressure, much of which came from leading national industrialists, Hatta's government renounced the contract in March, 1950. However, there is every evidence that the renouncement was merely for "public consumption" and the terms of the contract are not only being preserved by the present Natsir government but are being expanded.

Fox's "support to the cause of Indonesian independence" has been substantial. Fox himself backed Hatta and his clique at the time of the setting up of the Indonesian government with a considerable portion (and arranged for the rest) of the total sum of $65,000,000 invested in right wing Indonesian leaders by US big business. This was the sum which enabled America, working through the Indonesian government, to dig a solid economic stake.

The efforts of Fox, including a special $26,000,000 loan negotiated in the US in 1949 when Hatta needed support to suppress the anti-imperialist movement, are now bearing fruit for Fox and US business in general.

Though the trade agreement steered through by Fox has been renounced, the Indonesian government is scrupulously observing it in Jakarta. US monopolies are exporting huge amounts of rubber, nonferrous metals, copra, tea, etc. from Indonesia.

During Fox's brief stay in the Indonesian finance ministry US business interests acquired more concessions than in the previous 30 years.

Britain: War and Inflation

TWO things were on the average Britisher's mind: Where would US foreign policy take him and the continuous price rise at home.

Writing from London on January 5, the correspondent of the Hongkong daily, the *China Mail* says: "Even the most cursory glance at trends of the past few months points unmistakably to one thing—inflation. Everything is rising—commodity prices, share prices and profits."

All commodities in Britain, from aluminum to zinc, cost considerably more by the end of 1950 than they had at the beginning of the same year. Some of the more spectacular increases were for copper which rose from £153 a ton at the beginning of 1950 to £202 a ton at the end of the year; nickel from £321 a ton to £406; tin (spot) from £600 a ton to £1,157; rubber from 15d. a pound to 55d; and wool from 128d. a pound to 265.

For "Socialist" Britain profits were exceedingly fat. Said the correspondent: "Despite high commodity prices industrial concerns were able to report a satisfactory year's business. . . . The *Financial Times*' trend of profits table, which includes 3,581 companies, showed aggregate profits of £1,389,000,000. This is £130,000,000 up on the previous year's figure."

"Profits of motor and aircraft industries were 32 percent or £14,000,000 up at £58,000,000. Many other industries showed profit increases of over 30 percent. . . . Only a very small minority recorded reduced profits on the year's trading," reads this report from London.

* * *

CONTINUED and growing criticism of US policy in the Far East with emphasis on Korea reflected the serious alarm at large in Britain. As the Korean war turned worse the British became outspoken.

The *New Statesman and Nation*, in an editorial "Time for Plain Speech," pointed out the danger of reticence from any outspoken criticism of the US foreign policy lest Washington be offended. Said the weekly magazine:

"We are drifting into a situation in which newspapers, wireless and all official circles shout with one voice while men in the bus or tavern mumble a very different opinion. We recall the disastrous results of a similar unresolved conflict in France in the first 12 months of the last war.

". . . Some US commentators now measure foreign countries and politicians in terms of their 'loyalty' not to democratic principles, United Nations, or even collective security but to the United States. . . ."

On the Korean question the London *Daily Mirror* carried on a campaign against "Korean Fairy Tales." Claiming that the world was inadequately informed about developments in Korea, the paper (Britain's largest with a circulation of more than 4,500,000 copies daily) rebelled against "fantastic" communiques by the US air forces in Korea.

In a front page editorial the *Mirror* asserted that figures on enemy troops killed by Allied planes were "completely valueless and almost always false." Referring to reports of troops hit by pilots the *Mirror* commented: "These estimates, coming from pilots traveling at over 400 miles an hour, are completely valueless. . . . They are worse than false. They are dangerous. It is now becoming glaringly obvious that factual, unsensational news about what is really happening in Korea is essential. . . ."

The *Sunday Pictorial*, one of the large British

Sunday papers, reflected typical British feeling on the high-handed manner in which MacArthur was running things. Under a headline: "Is This a Private War?" it said that lack of information makes the British public wonder "whether this a private fight. . . ."

It commented: "In Britain there is no official source from which authentic news of the war in Korea can be obtained. Even the War Office appears to be in the dark. . . . Furthermore, the paper said that General MacArthur's master plan "seems to be as much a mystery to Washington as it is to London."

African Peasant Movement

WHILE French colonialism battles for its life in Indo-China its bulwark in Africa is witnessing the birth of an organized movement dedicated to getting rid of French imperialism. South of the Sahara desert in French West Equatorial Africa, masses of black workers and peasants have given their loyalty to The African Democratic Rally (RDA).

Organized four years ago, RDA swiftly found roots in the sweated society the French call Black Africa. Out of a population of 20,000,000 Africans, RDA now has a membership of 1,500,000, and a following estimated at around 3,000,000.

Primarily a peasant movement, RDA has championed a host of causes, large and small. Operating in a "backward society," it has called for an extended franchise and for more plows, for an end to wage discrimination and for more doctors and medicine. It has come out against land alienation and against military bases. The RDA demands more schools of the French, and it recently spurred the Stockholm peace drive in this "last bastion" of French imperialism.

Brevities

A SECRET clause attached to the American-Burmese Agreement of September 13, 1950 shows that the Thakin Nu government has opened the country to American economic and military control. The secret clause provides for a US loan to Burma of US$35,000,000. In exchange, Thakin Nu will grant far-reaching rights and concessions to US missions and monopolies which, in making Burma a virtual American colony, are also intended to put an end to British influence in Burma.

* * *

A SPECIAL meeting of Premier Rene Pleven's cabinet was held in Paris to express "gratitude for US aid to French colonial troops" in Indo-China. Minister of Defense Moch revealed that the US had promised to send two aerial groups of B-26 attack bombers to Indo-China as soon as possible. At the same time it was announced that France will seek the help of the British Navy for operations in Indo-China. A *New York Times* Paris dispatch claimed that the British were not willing although the French were determined to show how helpful it would be to use British ships for defense of the coast and transport operations.

* * *

US MILITARY supplies to Thailand for 1950 brought enough for more than 10 battalions of ground forces, and if the recommended expenditures are approved more than double this number of battalions will be supplied in 1951, together with planes for the Army and vessels for the Navy, according to the *New York Times* correspondent in Bangkok. Under plans for the 1951 US military training program, special American teams will arrive in Thailand.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

the progressive newsweekly

For readers in China who wish to keep abreast of developments in America, the *National Guardian* may be ordered through the *China Monthly Review* for JMP63,000 a year, second class postage included.

THE REVIEW'S ENGLISH LESSONS

A COLLECTION of 20 English Lessons, originally appearing in the *China Weekly Review*, now published in pamphlet form. Covering a wide variety of subjects, the English Lessons make interesting reading matter for those people who are politically-minded. They are particularly useful to those who want to learn modern idiomatic English by the self-taught method.

Obtainable at the *China Monthly Review*, 160 Yenan Road, Shanghai (上海延安東路一六〇號密勒氏評論報) JMP2,500 per copy, including postage. Discount of 20 percent for group purchases of 20 copies or more.

Ho Chi Minh: Leader of Vietnam

HO Chi Minh, venerated leader of the Vietnam people's liberation movement, is a living personification of the drive of all the peoples of Asia to rid themselves of foreign colonialism. Active in the revolutionary movement from childhood, the 60-year old people's leader has been molded and steeled through long years of struggle in both Asia and Europe.

Ho Chi Minh

The son of a minor official of peasant origin, Ho Chi Minh was born in the province of Nghe-An in central Vietnam where the revolutionary tradition was the strongest. From early childhood, when he was known as Nguyen-quoc (literally Nguyen the patriot), Ho resented the French colonial domination and worked with his father, brother and sister in underground work. At the age of eight he already was a courier in one of the secret societies dedicated to the overthrow of French rule in Indo-China.

In 1911 Ho's father was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment leaving the 19-year old youth to shift for himself. Following this experience with the French colonial lash, he ran away from school and shipped out to France as a deckhand.

Worked in France

Until 1918, when he settled in Paris, Ho worked at various jobs most of which were at sea. In Paris he first worked as a photo retoucher and lived in a garret on a dead-end street in the Porte de Clichy area. However, he soon became active in the movement to free his native country. In France the young Ho worked with another Vietnamese patriot, Phan Chu Trinh who was living in exile because of his championing of political and social reforms for the people of Vietnam.

At the time of the Versailles Conference, Ho, along with leaders of the Irish, Koreans, Indians and Arabs, came to claim independence for his country. Taking Wilson's 14 points at face value, he drew up a list of demands for his country but, despite the Allies' high-sounding phrases, the powers were in no mood to grant the colonial peoples their independence voluntarily. Undaunted by this reverse, Ho carried on a single-handed struggle for his people in France.

It was at this time that Ho met the director of *Le Populaire*, the only publication to print and support his demands. The director, Charles Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx, encouraged Ho to write for the paper and personally continued to defend Ho's cause in the French press.

He founded and edited a newspaper, *The Pariah* in addition to turning out two pamphlets, *French Colonialism on Trial* and *The Bamboo Dragon*, both of which exposed French colonialism. At the same time he founded the Inter-Colonial Union in Paris whose aim was the emancipation of colonial peoples and which was made up of Chinese, Indians, Koreans and Africans.

Ho's outstanding work was noted by the French Socialist Party and he became an affiliate member. He was elected a delegate of the 18th Arrondissement of Paris to the Tours Congress of the party in 1920. When the party split Ho sided with the left-wing faction, which was later to become the founder of the French Communist Party.

Despite the efforts of the French gendarmerie, who watched him closely, Ho slipped out of France in 1923 and went to the Soviet Union via Germany. He arrived in Leningrad just two days after Lenin's death and remained for several months to watch the initial construction of the world's first socialist nation.

In 1924 Ho was in Canton, which was then seething with revolutionary fervor, where he went to work as translator to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's political adviser, Borodin. He also set about organizing Vietnamese nationals in Canton as well as publishing a weekly called *Youth*. With the help of one of Dr. Sun's associates, Liao Chung-kai, Ho formed the Association of the Oppressed Peoples of Asia, which was a duplicate of the body he had set up in Paris in 1920.

At the same time that Chou En-lai was training officers at the Whampoa Military Academy, Ho organized a separate section for the training of organizers for the Vietnam nationalist movement. Hundreds of young Vietnamese crossed into China, spent several months studying with Ho and then made their way back to organize their countrymen in the struggle for national independence. Many of these men eventually formed the core of the present day people's movement in Vietnam.

While in Canton, Ho maintained contacts with foreign revolutionary organs and sympathizers, including members of the large Annamite colony living in Thailand.

In 1927, when Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the Chinese revolution, Ho Chi Minh was forced to leave Canton. Returning to Vietnam, Ho united the three existing revolutionary groups into a single party which was later to become the Communist Party of Indo-China. For this action he was sentenced to

death in absentia by the French and a price was placed on his head. Hounded by the French police he turned up in Siam from where he conducted underground work in Vietnam. During his two year stay in Siam, Ho added Siamese to his languages, which then included French, English, Chinese, Russian, German and some Portuguese.

Arrested in Hongkong

With the French hot on his trail, Ho came to Hongkong where he worked on the details of the wave of insurrections which swept Vietnam in 1931. In June of that year he was jailed by the British on the convenient charge of being an agent sent by the Soviet Union to overthrow the Hongkong government. They demanded Ho's extradition to Vietnam. The British were ready to acquiese but because of a widespread protest movement both in Vietnam, and in other countries of Asia and Europe he was unconditionally released after months of trial and imprisonment.

Following his release the British continued to harass Ho. Planning to go to England, he was arrested again at Singapore and shipped back to Hongkong. He got out of the British colony in disguise and took shelter with a sympathetic Chinese merchant. After recovering his strength, Ho left his host and to all intents and purposes he disappeared from view.

In Ho Chi Minh's native Vietnam, from 1931-1934, a period of uneasy calm prevailed following harsh French measures and arrests of many leaders. However, the flames of discontent gradually rekindled and by 1936 big strikes and demonstrations took place in the major cities.

The coming to power of the Popular Front government in France brought on a period of comparative liberalism in the colony. Until the Daladier regime and the outbreak of the war, the people's movement attained a semi-legal status. During all these years Ho was in the vanguard. Despite the attempts to buy off the revolutionary movement with small crumbs, Ho never altered the direction of his anti-colonial struggle.

With the outbreak of the war the French abandoned all pretenses of liberality. The people's movement was again banned, newpapers suppressed, former political prisoners were rearrested and new ones added. Prisons and concentration camps were full and the terror which had been eased for a few years was reinstalled with a vengeance.

The war against Japanese imperialism saw a new stage in the development of Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh, by then the recognized leader of the League for the Independence of Vietnam (also known as the Vietminh), issued the battle-cry: "From now on the number one enemy of our country is Japanese fascism." He thereupon offered to cooperate with the French in combatting a common foe but his proposals were turned down. Despite the opposition and collaboration of the Vichyite French, the Vietminh firmly resisted the Japanese.

Organized Guerillas

Ho initiated the setting up of a Vietnam guerilla force which soon expanded rapidly. In order to obtain material help he proceeded to Chungking from Vietnam. After traveling much of the way by foot he arrived in a village on the Yunnan border and was promptly arrested by the KMT. He was sent to prison in both Liuchow and Kweilin, and only after 14 months' detention and torture was he released and returned to Vietnam.

Upon his arrival in his own country Ho resumed leadership of the Vietminh League which had become a powerful and widespread organization. Guerilla warfare against the Japanese had been intensified and active preparations for a final blow were being made when the Japanese surrendered.

Having proved themselves in their solitary fight against the Japanese in Vietnam, the people, under Ho's leadership, were ready to rule their own country. For the first time in 83 years an independent government was set up, following a general insurrection led by the Vietminh and its National Liberation Army. On September 2, 1945, the Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam with Ho as president was proclaimed. The government under Ho was based on a broad united front embracing all sections of the anti-imperialist forces of Vietnam.

Ho Chi Minh's government was solidly based on an alliance of workers and peasants and was supported by all democratic forces in Vietnam. However, the French were in no mood to see the riches of Indo-China slip out of their grasp. Simultaneously with the republic's plans for a peaceful reconstruction and the draft of a democratic constitution. the French, backed with British arms, unleashed an attack on Saigon on September 23, 1944.

Under Ho's direction the Vietminese did their best to settle the issue diplomatically and Ho personally made a trip to Paris to negotiate. The French refused to give up one of their last remaining rich colonies.

Thus began the armed struggle which, it can now be clearly seen, is destined to end in the complete defeat of the French, even though they are now receiving increasing US help. By the eve of the fourth anniversary of the August 1945 Revolution more than 90 percent of the entire territory of Vietnam and 80 percent of the population had been liberated.

Democratic Reforms

In addition to military achievements, President Ho and his government have instituted a series of democratic reforms which have lifted the country from a feudal colonial status to that of an independent, fast growing and prosperous nation. In domestic affairs the Vietnamese people have seen the putting into effect of Ho's administrative policies as announced on September 3, 1945:

1) The people are hungry, therefore intensification of production.
2) Obliteration of illiteracy.
3) A democratic constitution.
4) Education for the people.
5) Reduction of taxes and the prohibition of opium.

Along with the Chinese people's victory and the recent successes of the Korean People in resisting US aggression, Ho Chi Minh's Vietminh forces have had a tremendous influence on all the peoples of Asia in their struggle for final victory over the colonial forces which have long oppressed them.

— K'E CHIA-LUNG

The War in Korea

Since the opening of the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers combined counter-attack in late November, which drove the Americans and their allies out of North Korea and part of South Korea, three distinct features in the Korean war have become increasingly clear. American prisoners of war are receiving good treatment. MacArthur's forces, including Japanese soldiers, have been out-generaled rather than overwhelmed by superior numbers. The Americans and their allies have carried on a war of "total annihilation" in the guise of "police action" against the Korean people and their property.

THOUSANDS of American POWs are now learning what the US press has tried to keep from the American public. Simply stated, the people of Asia are on the march, determined to gain their independence and are daily demonstrating their ability to defend themselves despite all the technical advantages possessed by the US.

No clearer insight into the issues involved can be given than to note the remarks of POWs in Korea. From the battle-hardened veteran who fought in World War II to the teen age youth, prepared for a soft touch in the army of occupation in Japan, Korea has been an eye-opener and a teacher.

Morale Factor

One of the greatest impressions made has been the tremendous difference in morale of the two sides fighting in Korea. A difference, which according to American Captain Arrey in an interview with a Chinese correspondent in Korea, "anyone who has been anywhere near the front can size up at a glance." Continuing, the captain said: "It's clear the Chinese know what they are fighting for. That's why they don't seem to be afraid of any damned thing we throw at them. But we're fighting because those are our orders . . . most of our guys—well, they just don't know what the score is. So as soon as we meet up with any kind of setback or reverse, we feel that the bottom's dropped out of everything. . . . That's why I surrendered—and why most of the guys you got here gave up as soon as it looked like they were in a jam."

Sentiments such as these have turned up in increasing numbers. The camp at which Arrey was interviewed, similar to many others, held several hundred POWs, mainly from the 31st and 32nd regiments of the US Seventh Infantry Division which was practically wiped out in the Changchin-Hamhyng area. The wounded received daily medical attention and the prisoners were given as good if not better food than the Chinese volunteers. The camp, like all others, had to be surrounded by anti-aircraft batteries, manned by Chinese, to protect it from the ever-present American bombers over Korea.

At one camp containing men attached to the Marine Seventh Division and the army's First Infantry Division many prisoners had been suffering from frostbite in battle through exposure without proper clothing. One group of 173 had gone without food for several days before being captured. All were given proper care after they surrendered. A second-lieutenant commented: "I never thought the Chinese would treat us this way. . . . The brass used to feed us a lot of what they'd do to prisoners—torture, forced labor and all that stuff. . . ."

At a Christmas party for more than 160 American and British POWs a 42-year old American veteran with 17 years in the army gave the lie to the tub-thumping American press which not only shrieks about "Communist atrocities" but also lumps communism and fascism together. Said enlisted man Olsen who was a prisoner of the German Nazis: "The Germans were Christians but they didn't allow us to celebrate our Christmas. The Chinese don't observe Christmas but they've arranged this party for us. The Nazis beat their prisoners. They spat on us and forced us to stand for intolerably long hours at a time. Some of us who couldn't stand this long torture would urinate in our trousers. But the Chinese have given us warm clothes, bedding and even hand towels. They have shared their food with us and given us the best they had.

"This has taught me a lot of things. When I get home this time they won't get me in the army again. If the millionaires want a war, let them do the fighting themselves."

Another American, Lewis, who had been a Japanese prisoner, after describing the cruelties of the Japanese, said: "At first I wondered why the Chinese treated us just like their own men. But now I've found it's because they are fighting to defend their country from aggression. They are fighting the system that sent us here, and the big businessmen who ordered us to fight—but they don't regard us individual soldiers as their enemies and they don't fight us if we just stop fighting."

General MacArthur is not popular among the GIs to say the least. One of his personal guards, Wilson, now a POW said: "As I can personally tell you, MacArthur keeps five cooks, and has dieticians work out his menu for him. He even hired Japanese dog experts to look after his mutts. On top of all that he has almost a regiment of servants to wait on him. He gets plenty out of this war—but what do we GIs get out of it?"

Letters Home

In view of the "atrocity" stories circulated by the Western press about treatment of prisoners one of the chief concerns of all POWs has been to let their families know that they are safe. A typical letter written by an American to his wife makes interesting reading. The letter, sent to Mrs. S. W. Foss, 818 East Las Animas Street, Colorado Springs, was given to a *Hsinhua* correspondent in Korea with permission to publish it. It reads in part:

"My Dearest,

"Just a few lines to let you know that I am alive and in good health. I am now a captive of the Chinese and have been very well treated. I was wounded again in the neck, but Chinese doctors fixed me up and I am fine now. I know you must be worried about me, but you can rest easy now as I am being very well treated, have good food and am inside out of the cold weather. I am happy that the fighting is over for me and hope that it will soon be over for everybody. . . .

"Please tell mom and dad that I am all right and am being well treated so that they will not worry. The Chinese have been more than kind to me and give every indication of continuing the same treatment. . . . The weather here has been very cold, but we are inside of the building and have a fire at night which takes the chill out of the air.

"Our only problem is cigarettes but the Chinese are trying to exchange our money so that we can buy some. . . . I hope I will be able to write again soon and of course hope very much the war will soon be over so I can come home to you. . . . Again do not worry, we are getting the best of treatment. Give my love to mom and dad and tell them not to worry. I am fine and will be home soon."

A letter such as this is merely one sample of what American POWs are writing home. There is no doubt that the treatment these men receive goes a long way in winning their appreciation and also gives them something to think over—why they have been brought 5,000 miles from home to Korea.

A *Hsinhua* dispatch from Korea on January 4 quotes a statement made by 30 American and British POWs. The men told the correspondent they wanted their statement made public and felt very strongly about it since they have learned the facts about the Korean war. The statement reads:

"We, the undersigned, wish to express our appreciation for the humane, courteous and kind treatment extended us by the Chinese volunteers of the North Korean People's Army. We are housed warmly and fed plentifully. We are treated considerately.

"We hope for an early and peaceful settlement of the Korean situation and feel that the proper representation of the Chinese people on the Security Council of the United Nations will do much toward solving the present Korea conflict."

Eleven of the signers of this statement were officers, three of them were majors and one was Frank Noel, an *Associated Press* correspondent with the rank of captain in the First Marine Division, aged 52, of 152 Western Avenue, Albany, New York.

Above: A group of British war prisoners captured by the Chinese volunteers in Korea.

Below: The wreck of an American fighter plane shot down by Chinese volunteer forces.

* * *

Japanese Being Used

AS the defeat of MacArthur's forces grew, the official excuse was quickly given—it was the "overwhelming superiority in numbers" of the forces against them. At the very time this line was being peddled by most of the US press and on the radio, the military analyst of the New York *Daily Compass*, Max Werner, wrote that during the last week in November [when the counter-attack against MacArthur's troops was opened—Editor] the "forces of the two camps on the actual battlefield were about even . . . the initial equilibrium of forces was broken in battle." He also stated that the trump cards of the KPA and the Chinese volunteers did not consist in heavy weapons but in combat skill and strategic planning.

It is worth noting that Werner, of all prominent American military "experts," was the only one during the last war who correctly predicted the Soviet army's victory over Nazi Germany from the very beginning.

Further exploding the convenient myth of "numerical superiority" was the story of the Washington correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor* on December 9. He declared that while it may not be "generally realized, the size of the

UN forces in Korea is much bigger than newspaper reports indicate."

Meanwhile, MacArthur's headquarters has been extremely reluctant to reveal the full extent of Japanese participation in the Korean war. The fact is that Japanese servicemen have been used in Korea in complete violation of the Yalta, Potsdam, the surrender and other international agreements forbidding the remilitarization of conquered nations. Even the US press has belatedly issued stories covering this aspect.

Japanese Used

A series of articles by Keyes Beech, Tokyo correspondent of *The Chicago Daily News* reveals that Japanese soldiers and sailors manned ships that landed the US First Cavalry Division in Pohang last July. Beech reported that Japanese also were used to man 19 ships in the Inchon beachhead landing in mid-September, and have been used on Japanese minesweepers in Korean coastal waters. "The full story of Japanese participation in the Korean war has not been told for the obvious reason that Japan is technically, at least, an enemy nation," Beech added.

While the full story could not be told by the American press, enough leaked out to show that MacArthur was using the troops of the Mikado. *Newsweek* on November 30 reported on the participation of Japanese marines in the Inchon landing. Gordon Walker of the *Christian Science Monitor* cabled from Tokyo that Japanese minesweepers were used as a direct component part of the naval forces operating in Korea and that Japan was being increasingly involved in the Korean war with each passing day. The Japanese English-language paper and generally accepted spokesman for the Foreign Office, *The Nippon Times*, reported as early as October 22 that a flotilla of chartered Japanese minesweepers had participated in operations off the east coast of Korea.

On December 9 the *Kwangming Daily* in Peking reproduced a photo of a Japanese soldier, Taniyama Yoshio, who was taken prisoner by the Chinese volunteers on November 23 in west Korea.

Yoshio was a member of the reconnaissance patrol team of the Third Sapper Detachment of the American 24th Division. In an interview with Chinese correspondents, he stated that he was a native of Tokyo and his home address was 533 Nishigacho, North Sector, Tokyo.

Yoshio stated that he was enlisted at a recruiting station set up jointly by MacArthur's headquarters and the Yoshida government. This recruiting station, camouflaged as an employment agency, was located on the first floor of the Municipal Administration Building, Number 26 Second Chome, Yoshino-Machi, Nagasaki.

The prisoner also confirmed reports of Japanese nationals among the American divisions in Korea. He said that when "I was traveling in a jeep with an American officer on patrol duty in the vicinity of Namchun we drove through Bakchun and I saw an infantry battalion of the American 24th Division, among which were many Japanese soldiers in American uniforms. They spoke no other language but Japanese."

Above: US artillery captured by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers.

Below: An American tank captured south of the Chengchun River.

Systematic Destruction

AMERICAN POWs in Korea were faring much better than the Korean civilian population—either under MacArthur's bombings or Syngman Rhee's civil rule. Correspondents of the West have described the reign of terror in the South Korean capital, Seoul during the period of combined American and South Korean rule. Individual crimes went hand in hand with official blood-letting.

Eyewitness reports of the destruction of Korean cities and villages bear out the charge that it is official American policy to exterminate as many Korean people and raze as many buildings as possible.

The story of the North Korean capital of Phyongyang is one of a methodical and calculating design.

At the beginning of their short-lived stay the Americans and their Syngman Rhee accomplices shot people in prison cells by machine-guns fired through the prison bars.

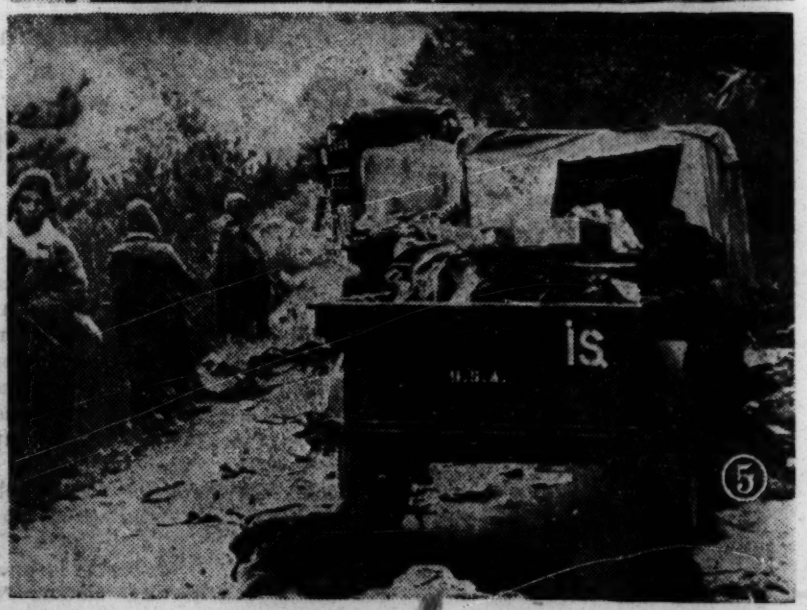
Toward the end, mass shootings were carried out on the banks of the Tedongan River. To cover up the traces, the arrested were brought to the river bank, driven into the icy water and then machine-gunned.

Late in November, as the eventual fall of Phyongyang became more apparent, the setting up of official destruction detachments started. These detachments were hastily supplied with blasting materials, grenades, incendiary devises and pick axes. The wholesale destruction of industrial enterprises and public institutions started on December 3 and 4. Houses were put to the torch and the remaining parts blown up.

The Chinese and Soviet embassies, Kim Il Sung University, Polytechnic Institute, the Central Department Store, and many other stores, as well as the state art theater and the children's theater, the Nodon Sinmun editorial office and printing house, the Communications College and 12 schools and colleges were blown up and/or burned to the ground.

Earlier, school equipment was used as fuel to warm up the soldiers' barracks. A huge bonfire was burning on the banks of the Tedongan River from December 1 through 5. Fully loaded trucks and carts carried to the flames valuable books taken from institutions and libraries, precious collections of the Phyongyang Museum of History, manuscripts from educational establishments and literary material as well as political literature.

The Americans and their cohorts



Above: A group of American soldiers just after their capture by Chinese volunteers.

Below: An American convoy of jeeps and other vehicles captured by Chinese volunteers.

Above: Chinese medical corp
American soldier.

Below: Victims of an America

desecrated many national monuments and valuable relics of museums and cathedrals. The Museum of History was looted of all its valuable exhibits and the many centuries-old chamber dating back in Korean antiquity was used as firewood.

Besides destroying industrial enterprises, offices and public buildings, more than 100,000 houses in the North Korean capital were destroyed by its erstwhile "liberators."

By late October most of the cities and villages of all Korea had been razed. Yet since then the systematic destruction of all remaining places was intensified by the Americans and their air arm. A random selection of small cities in Korea finds that in the town of Kangke, less than 500 buildings out of 8,000 remained in December; in Sinyichu, about 1,000 out of 12,000; and in Manpochin, about 200 out of 1,500. In North Korea alone, by the end of 1950, American planes had destroyed and burned down approximately 7,000 villages and other inhabited localities.

The horror created by the forces of MacArthur and Syngman Rhee is virtually unparalleled in history. Never before has the physical make-up of one nation been so systematically and thoroughly destroyed. Hand in hand with this has been a policy of "exterminating all opposition." In many cases the opposition has been anyone who served on the public utilities under the North Korean government or the relatives, including children, of suspected communists.

ical corpsman treating a wounded

American air raid.

Above: A group of American prisoners from the First Marine Division.

Below: An American tank captured by a Chinese volunteer unit.

The list of typical political reprisals is long. In Seoul on October 1, in the courtyard of the Mining and Scientific Research Institute, the Rhee authorities, shot, without trial and investigation, 19 residents of the city accused of sympathizing with communists. The next day, at the same place, eight citizens, relatives of members of the "Party of Toil," among them a 60-year old woman, were shot.

When the American-led forces came back to the South Korean capital of Seoul in September until their withdrawal in January "executions have been going on almost daily," according to a *United Press* dispatch. Describing a five day reign of terror in Seoul, *UP* reported that at least 800 people, including women and children, were executed by rifles and machine-guns. It was believed, according to the same report, the women and children had been executed because they were members of the families of condemned political prisoners.

By autumn of 1950 the *London Times* reported from Seoul: ". . . much of the industrial legacy of the Japanese occupation has been destroyed. In Seoul alone four-fifths of the public buildings and factories have been destroyed and one-third of the homes razed. . . . Reports indicate that murder of isolated North Korean troops and of South Koreans suspected of collaborating is increasing. . . ."

A *Reuter* report on November 3 stated that "police and agents of South Korean President Syngman Rhee, were treating opponents and innocent civilians abominably."

Barbaric Treatment

During the UN stay in Seoul American and British correspondents filed numerous stories of barbaric treatment of prisoners in Seoul prisons, including women and children. Said the correspondent of the London *Daily Mirror:* "In more than 100 cases I heard, no defense witnesses appeared and the official defense counsel seemed only slightly less antagonistic than the prosecutor to the prisoners."

In November the correspondent of the British magazine, *Picture Post*, wrote of atrocities perpetrated under the UN flag. Describing the torture of prisoners regarded as "possible opponents" of the Rhee regime he said: "In the practical sense, of course, this campaign is 100 percent a MacArthur show, militarily and politically . . . Firm action from the military commanders could stop it. They know, because they have told me, that they are perfectly aware of what goes on, the imprisonments without trial, the processing of suspects, the beatings up, the tapings of thumbs to the terminals of field telephones, and they say: 'We are pretty busy with other things'."

The final act in their rule of Seoul by the MacArthur forces was described by *Reuter* on January 4 as the "liberators" pulled out "....No one knows who set them alight. But just before dusk flames began to sprout from the roofs of the *Korean Times* newspaper office, from the best Chinese restaurant in the city and from a host of dwellings of the little people.

"Great fires swept the richest prize of Korea as 500,000 gallons of petrol, 15,000 gallons of napalm reared skywards, adding to the inferno of blazing houses and installations."

Americans at home may still be finding it difficult to understand why their sons have been defeated by troops who are not blessed with the material advantages of the American army. Many Americans who have seen the fighting in Korea could tell them. Despite the savagery carried out against them, the Korean people are fighting to run their own country as they see fit. Although the truth may be hard to accept the American soldiers in Korea have no real desire to fight, they have nothing to fight for and in the words of one of the many POWs, "the sooner we get out the better it will be all around."

Left: Taniyama Yoshio, a Japanese soldier of the American 24th Division, was captured by Chinese volunteers on November 23, 1950. Right: A Turkish soldier captured by the Chinese volunteers.

Rounding Up Special Agents

Experience of Fukien town since liberation shows that policy of combining leniency and swift punishment brings results in dealing with special agents.

IT is the policy of the people's government to show leniency to those who truly repent of their past evil deeds and to those who were forced to take the wrong road in life. But to the ringleaders who foment disturbances of public order the people's government is forever determined to mete out severe punishment.

The problem of dealing with "special agents" and those misled by them has become more pressing in recent months since the United States government has cast off its mask and assumed a stand of open hostility to the new China. Some of the more "daring" special agents, enheartened by the worsening international situation, have become more active in recent months.

For more than a year I have observed how the new authorities handle these special agents and their followers in this coastal city of Fukien. This is a poor area of China where misery and poverty may be said to have been "endemic" for generations. In addition, it has undoubtedly had "special" attention by the refugee Kuomintang gang because of its proximity to Taiwan.

Policy of Leniency

For nearly one year after liberation there was not a single execution in Chuanchow. To some people it seemed almost as if the people's government was pampering the bad elements. In some districts the bandits appeared to grow bolder and bolder. It was even said that a robber stood a good chance of escaping harsh punishment if he claimed that he was so poor that he had to rob for a living.

While this policy of leniency is undoubtedly correct, for a while it made things easier for the special agents who were out to disrupt life and bring terror to the people. Frequently, they were able to disguise their motives and to avail themselves of the government's enlightened policy of dealing with law-breakers. In fact the government of this area has been criticized for carrying this policy of leniency too far. From now on punishment is to be more swift and more severe.

The first group of "bandits" to fall into the authorities' hands were the members of the so-called "People's Anti-Communist Army." This "army," totaling some 80 people was captured in toto when it tried to carry out an assault upon a local district government. With the exception of the leader who was subsequently found to be a special agent, the bulk of the men were poor and backward peasants who had been led into the plot with promises of monetary gain and through skilful manipulation of their native prejudices and fears by the leadership.

Released After Education

After a few months of educational reform, all of the members of the "army," with the exception of the leader, were released. These men were reformed through physical labor, coupled with political education. Each day they went out to work, unguarded and unattended, returning to jail only for their meals and to sleep. On the whole they were quite cheerful about their punishment. Several times I saw them working, coming and going, with no guards—not even plain-clothes men—watching them.

This type of corrective punishment of law-breakers not only served to reform the prisoners themselves, but also constituted an object lesson to would-be and concealed disturbers of public order. It was also effective as an example to special agents and might be considered as an inducement to them to give themselves up. Unfortunately, however, it had the opposite effect upon those special agents whose minds were firmly centered only on personal gain and ambition.

On the whole, however, this type of lenient treatment bore results. While the activities of the really bad special agents did not abate—if anything they increased—the effect was not lost on the majority of the prisoners, who tended to stay reformed after one imprisonment, nor upon many of the wavering elements among the special agents.

Also, during the course of one year this policy enabled the authorities and the people to perceive clearly which of the lawbreakers were the real ringleaders and which were the misled. Thus, by September of last year it was possible to begin cracking down on the unreformable special agents. Naturally, the government could not allow such people to take indefinite advantage of its enlightened penal policy. It was not fair to the public which was being victimized, nor would considerations of national safety allow it.

In September 1950 Chuanchow had its first execution, which was carried out in the park where public meetings are usually convened. The condemned was a notorious local despot, Wu Yu-keng. This man was the personification of three remnants of feudalism, namely, local despot, bandit and special agent. He was the "magistrate" of Chuanchow's underworld, directing and supporting the activities of numerous leading special agents. Previously, he had been set to labor, but he was one who took advantage of the government's lenient policy of trying to reform bad elements.

Again, late in November of last year, there were more executions. Public trials were held on November 25, 28 and 30 in Shek-Si (Stone Lion), Ching-Young (Green Plain) and Chuanchow. As a result of these trials a total of nine special agent ringleaders of the anti-revolutionary forces were executed. These men were all important in the local underworld, as well as being closely connected with Kuomintang espionage and sabotage organizations. Some were called "commanders," while others held lesser rank such as "captain" and so on.

Gangsters' Case Histories

The case histories of three of these gangsters serve to illustrate the general type of man who today serves as a special agent for the discredited KMT. Actually, they were nothing but bandits and thugs who had "connections" with the KMT. Of course, it is no secret that the KMT always relied upon local bad elements to help them solidify their rule of terror, but a

look at their careers dispells any "sympathy" one might tend to have for "political" offenders.

1) Lin Tek, executed on November 30, 1950. He was the head of a notorious gang called the "24 heroes" in pre-liberation days which engaged in all manner of illegal deeds such as robbery, extortion, murder, rape and so on. He had been arrested on three separate occasions by the people's government since liberation. However, each time he took advantage of the leniency of the authorities and, pretending to be reformed, secured his release. Then he immediately reverted to his old ways and each time succeeded in rallying some of his old gang members to perpetrate new crimes.

'Tiger of Chuanchow"

2) Ting Ju-I, a so called "financial minister" among the special agents. Before liberation he was the chairman of the local commercial guild, a position he attained by sharp practices dating back to the time when he was a boy in his 'teens. His connections, both past and present, with the KMT were very extensive.

During his term of office as chairman of the local commercial guild, he was notorious for his corruption and his heavy exactions from the city's small businessmen. When he was finally ousted from the leadership of the guild, the members discovered to their consternation that they were indebted to Ting to the tune of US$6,000! Just how this happened none was sure, but that was what the guild's accounts showed.

For more than a year after liberation he succeeded in playing the dual role of a progressive and of a loyal servant of the KMT. While helping the people's government in various matters, such as the collection of public grain, he also "collected" subscriptions for the KMT from his old acquaintances. These collections he used to fatten his already heavy purse and also to finance the anti-revolutionary and terroristic activities of the KMT special agents.

A further indication of Ting's character was his mode of personal living, the details of which came out at his trial. Although more than 50, he was a lusty fellow who roamed the brothels and kept three concubines in addition to his legal wife. He was also an opium smoker.

3) Shi Min-yem, a "commander" of the special agents, was both a swindler and a bandit. His record of extortions, robberies and trickeries in Chuanchow was long and dated back many years.

* * *

EACH time I went to the public trials I would picture in my mind how the accused might behave. What slogans would these quasi-political prisoners shout? How would they defend their deeds? Would they, upon being sentenced, cry, "Long Live the KMT" or "Down with the People's Government." Certainly some such slogan would be better than none in that it would show that at least they were working for some objective other than personal enrichment.

But no, they were silent, from the beginning to the end. I was rather disappointed. It made me admire the notorious bandit Tu Jen the more who had snarled and growled right up to the moment of his execution. Surely the sight of Ting Ju-I, who could not walk to meet his end but who had to be carried in a state of collapse, removed any sympathy one might have felt for this erstwhile "Tiger of Chuanchow."

In addition to these men there were two "vice-commanders" of the "Southeastern People's Anti-Communist Army." However, despite their "rank" and the high-sounding title of their organization, they turned out to be opium smugglers. That was their chief business and was the main "duty" of their "army."

It is true, of course, that they were "against" the new people's government and favored the KMT regime, but their "political" opposition centered around the fact that the present government forbade their opium trafficking, while the old KMT officialdom had connived with them.

Hoped for KMT Return

There was, however, one more "political" aspect to their activities. These two men, along with Lin Tek, professed to believe—or at least hoped—that the KMT would come back and they figured that by keeping in touch with the refugee Chiang gang they might be appointed "take-over" officials if such an eventuality came to pass. However, here again, their motive was primarily personal greed since they felt that the taking-over "business" would be much more lucrative than opium smuggling. In every case, the political aspect of the matter was at best only a subsidiary interest and only because it was closely linked with the main objective —personal enrichment.

Naturally, these men were despised by the people and in each case it was the people who brought them to their doom. Like the bad characters in a novel, these men almost succeeded in escaping justice, by masquerading as progressives, as Ting Ju-I had done, or by fleeing before liberation, as did Wang Kai, a notorious chieftain of special agents in this area. However, they were eventually discovered and brought to justice.

Cannot Escape

The case of Wang Kai shows how futile it is for these special agents and bandits to believe that they can escape final justice. Wang was the chief of staff in the KMT division stationed in Chuanchow before liberation. In this position he was directly in charge of the army's secret police. The crimes for which he was responsible are too numerous to list. Suffice to say, he fell into the category of a war criminal.

After liberation, he was nowhere to be found and it was presumed that he had made good his escape along with the other high officers who had fled at the first approach of the PLA. Early this year a group of war refugees arrived at Tong-An. While the local government was receiving them and fixing up a place for them to stay, an old subordinate of Wang Kai's who had repented of his past and who was working with the new authorities at Tong-An, spotted Wang disguised among the refugees.

He immediately reported this to his superiors and Wang was captured, although he tried to escape by making a break for it. His arrest heralded a stream of discoveries, though he himself was very stubborn, for with Wang safely under lock and key many people felt that the main menace to their well-being was removed. Many were thus encouraged to report other hidden anti-revolutionary elements.

From the reports released by the Public Safety Bureau and from my personal contact with the people, it is obvious that the damage and destruction, both to life and property, caused by the special agents has not been small. While at no time have they really constituted a major threat to the new people's government, they have been a serious problem.

Criminal Actions

As pointed out in the foregoing, upon occasions they have managed to perpetrate open assaults, although most of their activities have been confined to various types of criminal actions such as robberies, extortion and occasional murders, not to mention all sorts of illegal trafficking in narcotics, and so on.

However, one thing is sure. These special agents were not superhuman. They were just men—and not very good men at that—impelled by greed and personal ambition. They might try to attack a small isolated village if they had mustered forces of overwhelming superiority, but even then determined resistance would always put them to flight. The "commander" who was executed on November 28 had attempted a seige of Shek-si, but it turned into a fiasco when the village's local Public Safety Bureau, a very small organization, refused to give up.

Of course, these special agents plotted many acts of political terrorism, such as the assassination of cadres, assaults upon prisons, etc. But they were never carried out because such activities would offer no possibility of loot to the gangs.

Conditions in this district are much more peaceful in recent weeks, particularly since the authorities have begun to place proper emphasis on severe punishment for ringleaders and confirmed law breakers. The policy of leniency for the misled combined with stern treatment for the ringleaders and for those who refuse to reform has been shown to be correct. It has acted as an encouragement to hidden elements to give themselves up, while it has heightened the confidence of the people in their own administration. The number of waverers and those assailed by doubts—who were most likely to fall prey to the special agents—is rapidly diminishing.

— EUCHINIC HUANG

US Pressure on China Backfires

AMERICA'S "war" against China ran into another roadblock late in December when the Chinese government promptly "froze" all American assets in this country and placed US banks, utility companies and business firms under official supervision.

On December 16, 1950, the US government froze all funds deposited by the Chinese government in US banks. At the same time it "blocked" all American assets of individual Chinese, as well as of US citizens and other foreign nationals living in China.

This "freezing" order was merely the culmination of Washington's policy of gradually putting the "pressure" on China economically which began months ago with the imposition of export controls. As things now stand, the US has done its best to isolate China economically from the world.

However, just as the earlier military threats and "pressure" failed to weaken China's will to resist, so the economic sanctions have not brought this country's capitulation to Washington.

On December 28, 1950, the Central People's Government issued the following order: "The US government, on December 16, 1950, announced the taking control of public and private assets of the People's Republic of China in the areas under its jurisdiction, and prohibited the sailing of all ships registered in the US to Chinese ports. It attempted economically to grab the assets of the Chinese people following its armed invasion of our Taiwan, bombing of our Northeast China and the shelling of our merchant shipping.

"In view of these growing aggressive and hostile acts of the US government against China, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China takes the following measures in order to prevent the US government from engaging in economic disruption within the country and endangering the interests of the people of our country.

"1) All assets of the US government and American enterprises within the territory of the People's Republic of China must immediately come under the control of the local people's governments. An inventory shall be taken and they cannot be transferred or disposed of without the approval of the governments (military and administrative committees) in the big administrative areas (and of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Government Administration Council in provinces, and cities directed under the Central People's Government).

"The owner or the person in charge of the said assets must be responsible for their protection and no damage is allowed.

"2) All government and private deposits of the US in the banks within the People's Republic of China must be immediately frozen. The approval of the local people's government must be obtained for the use of expenses needed for maintenance of legitimate business and personal upkeep. The amount which can be drawn is to be fixed later by the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Government Administrative Council. The above order is effective from the day of its proclamation."

Following the promulgation of this order, events moved quickly. In Shanghai, where the bulk of American assets in this country are located, provisions were made for living expenses for individual Americans. Each American is entitled to withdraw up to JMP10,000,000 (about the equivalent of

US$500) for ordinary living expenses. Provision is made for extra withdrawals if necessary.

Meanwhile, American business firms are one by one being put under government supervision. In the case of the utility companies (two of which are American-owned) government representatives were immediately dispatched to prevent the possibility of sabotage or any other action which might result in suspension of service.

In order to ensure the city's power supply and telephone service the Shanghai Military Control Commission on December 30 took over military control of the American-owned Shanghai Power Company and the Shanghai Telephone Company. The announcement of the MCC stated in part:

"In view of the growing aggressive and hostile acts of the US government against China, and to ensure power supply and telephone service which are closely related to the interests of the people of Shanghai, the Shanghai Military Control Commission has decided to impose military control over the American-operated Shanghai Power Company and the Shanghai Telephone Company, in accordance with the order proclaimed by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government of China on December 28, 1950....

"It is anticipated that the entire body of workers and staff members of these two companies will, under the guidance of the military control commissioners of the Commission, work hard and conscientiously at their respective posts, protect the property of the companies concerned, and strictly prevent rumor-mongering and disruption by the US imperialists, so as to ensure power supply and telephone service to the people of Shanghai.

"Owners or managers of these enterprises must observe order and be responsible for the protection of these enterprises, while any disruptive act is strictly prohibited."

Public Supports Action

The announcement of the placing under supervision of public and private US properties in China and the freezing of US public and private assets in China was greeted with firm support by the public at large. In expressing their support many mass organizations made known their feelings, particularly with regard to American aims and actions in China.

The Industrial and Commercial Association of Shanghai issued a statement: "The US imperialists, following their armed invasion of our Taiwan, the bombing of our Northeast, are further attempting economically to grab the assets of the Chinese people by adopting the measures of freezing Chinese assets in America....

"To smash the aggressive plots of US imperialism we, the industrial and commercial sections of Shanghai, in close coordination with our scientists and technicians, will devise ways and means to manufacture the appliances and raw materials which have had to be imported from America heretofore. The measures adopted by the Government Administration Council are effective steps to prevent the US imperialists from engaging in economic disruption within our country."

The Shanghai Bankers' Association issued a statement in support of the government policy:

"As everybody knows, the foreign banks acted as middlemen in all the imperialist loans to China no matter whether it was a political loan or an industrial loan. The imperialist banks in China, by means of their illegal qualification as agencies, exacted commissions, administered mortgages, took part in railway and mine' administration, controlled customs and salt taxation....

"According to 1936 statistics, the deposits of foreign banks reached US$353,000,000 and the National City Bank of New York alone accounted for 12 percent of this. They also issued notes of one dollar, five dollar, 10 dollar, 50 dollar and 100 dollar denominations, and used Shanghai as the distribution center. This was a complete violation of China's currency and financial sovereignty!....

"As early as March 1, 1950, the US imperialists had effected control of resources against China. Subsequent measures to this effect followed which tightened the control step by step.... The promulgation of this order by the Central People's Government is in keeping with the logic of a 'tooth for a tooth' and 'to return blow for blow'."

Individual opinions expressed by Chinese employees of American firms in Shanghai revealed warm support for the government action. Nien Yu-tso, a boiler room worker in the Shanghai Power Company, said, "We should never show any sign of weakness before US imperialism. Return blow for blow."

Li Yuen-fu of the coal cinders section of the SPC said, "While talking about a truce in Korea, the US imperialists froze our funds in the US and are preparing for aggression on a larger scale. They can never deceive us. Hit them a heavy blow economically on the heels of their military defeat."

Wu Jeng-ling, head foreman of Anderson, Meyer & Company, said, "This is the first time in my 25 years of work here I have seen imperialism strongly dealt with. Our government is really the people's government."

An old staff member of the American President Lines, Mr. Chan, stated, "No insult will be taken by the people of liberated China. Since the US imperialists froze our funds in their country, we freeze theirs in our country. They can never gain any upper hand over us."

* * *

Threat to Chinese Organizations

THE freezing of Chinese assets in America and the cutting off of remittances from American by the US government was also a blow to those religious, cultural and relief organizations in China which were wholly or partially supported by American funds. The Chinese government took swift action and on December 29 adopted a "Decision on the policies for dealing with American subsidized cultural, educational and relief organizations and religious bodies."

The policies, divided into four main parts, called for: 1) The government to plan and assist the people in such a manner as to make such organizations and bodies completely self-sustaining.

2) American subsidized cultural, educational, and medical organizations should, according to the circumstances, be either taken over by the government and transformed into state-owned enter-

prises, or be operated by private bodies as before but transformed into enterprises completely operated by the Chinese people. The government will give appropriate financial assistance to those which experience actual financial difficulties in the course of their transformation.

3) American subsidized relief organizations are to be completely taken over and run by the People's Relief Administration of China, the official government relief agency.

4) American subsidized Chinese religious bodies are to be brought under the complete management of Chinese believers. The government will encourage their movement to become independent, self-supporting and self-preaching.

With regard to the eventual assumption of control of Christianity in China by Chinese believers it is worth noting that in the roughly 100 years of Christianity in this country, despite the avowed intention of foreign missionaries to "turn the church over to Chinese eventually" this transfer has never been completed.

A number of Christians, both Chinese and foreign, however, took the view that the American government had accomplished what the missionaries themselves had never been quite able to do—set the Chinese church on its own feet. Although the goal has long been an independent, self-supporting church, it has never been reached because of the reluctance on the part of some mission boards to relinquish the control which American money gave them and because of the hesitancy of a number of Chinese churches to accept the financial obligations which full independence would bring. Now, however, the matter has been decided and many Christians are predicting that a stronger, healthier church will be the result.

Vice-premier Kuo Mo-jo, discussing the actions of American subsidized organs of a cultural and religious nature said: "When China was first liberated and the country was confronted with all kinds of work the government did not take any measures to deal with such cultural, educational and relief organizations and religious bodies and temporarily allowed them to receive American subsidies, hoping that they would abide by the laws of the government.

"However American imperialism has been continuously seeking to use these organizations and bodies to carry out covertly reactionary propaganda and activities. During the past year, our public security organizations have unearthed many cases such as spreading rumors, slanders, engaging in reactionary propaganda, printing and circulating reactionary publications, and even concealing arms, collaborating with Chiang Kai-shek's secret agents and engaging in espionage activities. These disruptive undertakings became especially active after American imperialism invaded Korea and Taiwan and when the resist America and assist Korea campaign of the Chinese people was developing widely."

Christian circles strongly favored the government action. In Shanghai, a formal statement was signed by many of the prominent Christian leaders, including Yu Hsu-shun, chairman of the Shanghai Christian Preachers' Association; Y. C. Tu, general secretary of the National Council of the YMCA; Wu Yao-tsung, chief of the Publication Department of the National Council of the YMCA; Teng Yu-chih, general secretary of the National Council of the YWCA; Hsieh Sung-san, chairman of the Shanghai Christian Association and many others.

The statement read in part: "We, workers and staff members of national and local Christian organizations in Shanghai, warmly support the policy adopted by the Government Administration Council for dealing with American-subsidized cultural, educational, relief and religious organizations. We recognize that this decision was made in accordance with the interests of the Chinese people and will accelerate the reformation of the Chinese Christian religion."

Universities Issue Statements

At Shanghai University the authorities, together with the students' council, the trade union branch and the Baptist church, pointed out in a joint statement that for more than 40 years the university had been greatly influenced by American missionaries in China.

They stated: "At present, the entire body of teachers, students, employees and workers of the university have clearly recognized the true countenance of American imperialism. We shall develop the anti-US patriotic spirit and support the decision of the Government Administration Council in order thoroughly to eradicate the influence of American cultural aggression against us and completely sever the historical relation between Shanghai University and imperialism."

At St. John's University, largest American endowed school in the city, the professors issued a statement of support.

"Today, when the teachers, faculty members and students of the Christian schools are well advanced in their political consciousness, when using the Christian schools as tools of aggression is absolutely impossible, the US imperialists reveal their true colors and no longer play around with 'favors' and 'charity'.

"Such an undisguised antagonistic act towards the Chinese people on the part of the US imperialists has sounded the death knell of their hundreds years' long aggressive cultural influence in China. To us, the intensely patriotic professors and students of St. John's, such an aggressive act only makes us more resolute in discarding the long-time imperialistic influence on us and lean to the side of the mother country and the people. Let us cheer in unison that St. John's has from today completely regenerated itself."

There is no doubt that the mass of the Chinese people are behind their government's steps toward American business and American sponsored cultural, welfare, educational and religious bodies. Moreover, as with the case of open American aggression in the Far East, the initial economic measures taken by Washington have back-fired, not only to the detriment of American trade and business but have once again solidified the determined support of the Chinese people for their government.

The New China Way and the KMT Way

Trainee contrasts his present experience at the Peking College of Journalism with the time he spent in the Kuomintang war-time Training Corps.

I HAVE spent nearly five months now at the Peking College of Journalism, an institution devoted to training cadres to meet the enormous need in various fields of journalistic activities throughout the country. Before enrolling I was of the belief that the school would be of a new type and would be run on democratic principles. My experience here has not only confirmed this but it has given me the feeling of living in a big family, a family permeated with comradeship and revolutionary atmosphere.

Every day at this school cannot help but make me compare my present position with my deplorable existence at the Kuomintang-run Wartime Work Cadres Training Corps which had its headquarters in Wuchang, Hupeh province at the beginning of the war against Japan. For it was then, in 1938, that the great patriotic war against the Japanese invaders swept thousands of Chinese youth into it. I promptly sent in my name as a candidate for the Wartime Work Cadres Training Corps which was connected with the then Military Council of the Kuomintang government.

I well remember how I waited for a whole week in the city for the results of the examination, all the while we were undergoing heavy Japanese air raids. I was overjoyed when I found myself one of the successful candidates and I revelled in the fact that I was going to have a chance to be trained in wartime work and thus be able to do my bit in the war effort. It was in such a mood that I left for Wuchang where the Training Corps was stationed.

KMT Breaks Pledge

From the very first I sensed something wrong. From the day we were ordered to show up with closely-cropped heads in the manner of a KMT army private it gradually became apparent that the government was not going to live up to its pledge of training us for assignments in wartime work which took in the fields of education, journalism, translation, diplomacy, etc. Instead we were organized on a military basis and began to have rigid military training, nothing but drill day after day.

There was little time for the men to have any sort of get-together. We were up every day before dawn to begin the day's drill. During the noon recess, like it or not, we were compelled to take a nap. Immediately after our evening meal we were marched out of camp for a "collective walk" until night-fall. At night no light whatsoever was allowed or made available; we were simply ordered to bed. All these measures and tricks, I realized later, were aimed at depriving the trainees as far as possible of time or opportunity to do any reading or to discuss problems together. There was also a ban on reading the *New China Daily*, a Communist publication published in Hankow.

Harsh Punishment

From the outset many of the trainees, a large number of whom came from universities or senior middle schools, were not accustomed to harsh scolding and various punishments such as standing astride with both arms uplifted and cleaning the latrines. At first we found them a little amusing and novel. But as time went by things got more serious. Trifling misbehavior brought forth harsh penalties. I myself was strapped on the palm for being one or two minutes late in falling into line and was badly bruised in the knee as a result of forced crawling on the ground when I was one of the victims of a "collective punishment."

I can never forget the time when one of my fellow trainees was savagely beaten on the palm in public until blood streamed forth and the rod flew out of the officer's hand because of his fury. This cold blooded penalty was because the offender had uttered a word or two against corporal punishment.

Actually it was from my own experience in the Corps that I really learned what the Kuomintang was. The appropriation earmarked for mosquito nets for us went to line the pockets of the organizations' authorities so that we had to put up with mosquito bites and threats of malaria. The water we could get to prepare our meals, apparently for convenience's sake, was taken from inside nearby dugouts. Needless to say, such impure water was decidedly detrimental to our health and consequently many of us contracted various ailments. There was no dining room and we had to eat in the open, generally with layers of dust blown over our food by gusts of wind.

Bathing facilities were conspicuous by their absence although everybody perspired daily as a result of the constant military drill. In addition the water supply was so limited that we often had to go for two or three days without washing our faces or brushing our teeth. The situation was no less disgraceful regarding toilet facilities. There were only 10 seats for nearly 500 people and it was not uncommon for many trainees to go off without relief when the assembly call was sounded. All in all there was not the least concern shown by the Corps' authorities regarding our daily conditions.

Despite the fact that we were supposed to be trained as workers in the war against the Japanese imperialist invaders we were not educated politically, nor were we encouraged to keep abreast of current developments either at home or abroad. We were never taught that the invaders were our deadly foe. On the other hand, no effort was spared to instill an absolute reverence for the so-called "Supreme Leader" Chiang Kai-shek.

Fascistic Ideas

At the very mention of his name everybody was required to stand at attention immediately. Every morning we had to chant loudly the "12 Commandments for the Youth" which were formulated on the basis of fascistic ideas and feudalistic morals. Then there was the continual putting before us of the question, "Ku bu ku?" ("You find it hard to get along?"). To this

we always mechanically replied, "Bu ku!" ("Oh no!"). We only wished we could have pulled the questioner, the officer in charge, down from the platform and given him a sound thrashing.

In view of such conditions none of us paid much heed to the anti-Japanese war and the chief topic of conversation was our talking over with one another the wretched plight we were in. Personally, I was despondent over having so rashly entered an institution which was tantamount to a concentration camp. Within a month and a half from the time I had arrived I was determined to get out of the Corps and live like a human being again.

At first I tried "legal" means. Through a friend's help I received an army doctor's certificate stating that I had contracted TB. Armed with this I sent in a request for "prolonged sick leave." This was quickly filed and forgotten and so I personally followed up by going to see the captain in charge of such matters. He was to the point: Either I would stay or be put in prison.

There was only one thing I could do. I was determined to run away.

However this was a matter which could not be considered lightly for by this time there had been a fair amount of desertion. Those who were caught were all thrown into jail and half starved. As desertions became more rampant an attempt was made by the authorities to prevent them through the use of terroristic measures. By way of climaxing my experience regarding the horrors of the Corps I had to witness a shocking and heart-rending scene in which a captured deserter was made to lie flat on the ground and a fellow trainee forced to club him until he lost consciousness. According to the order, if the appointed beater refused to do the job he himself would have to suffer a clubbing.

All this instead of accomplishing the desired effect made me more determined to get out no matter what the danger. And so after much careful planning I managed to escape from this horrible place along with a fellow trainee, who was a former research student at National Sun Yat-sen University in Canton.

* * *

So much for my nightmarish experience with the KMT way. To say that my experience as a trainee in a Communist-led organization is like living in another world is an understatement. Experience is indeed an able teacher and the lesson I have learned is profound.

One evening about five months ago I was among a group of 30 successful candidates for the Peking College of Journalism which arrived at the Peking railway station from Canton. We were met by two trucks which the college authorities had hired to take us to the school. Pulling up in front of the college entrance, we were met by crowds of young men and women clapping their hands in greeting. We learned later that these young people, our fellow students, had arrived only a day or even a few hours earlier than we. They quickly vied with each other in carrying our luggage and wouldn't let us do it ourselves. We were ushered into the dining room and enjoyed a good meal. Upon entering our dormitory after dinner we found that our beds had been prepared for us. This was my first taste of the comradeship which prevails.

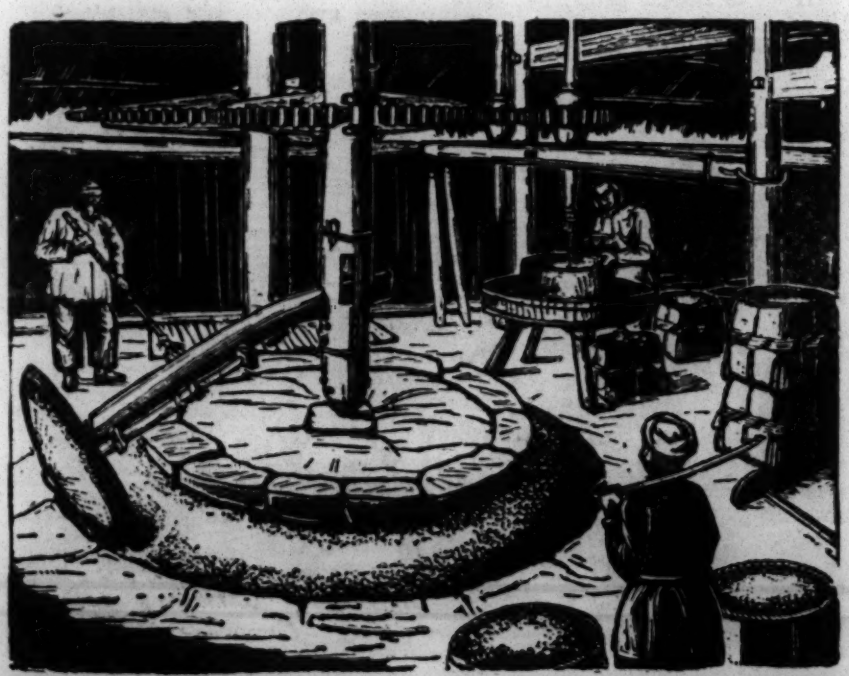
The longer I remained in this school the more keenly I thought of what a vast difference there was between it and the KMT training center. Here, though coming from all parts of the country, we all live together in complete harmony. We help each other both in our intellectual pursuits and in our daily life. "Mutual aid groups" are formed within practically every study circle. To help others becomes a duty as well as a virtue.

Comradeship Prevails

Perhaps the most striking display of comradeship here was recently displayed when a number of our comrades went off as volunteers to aid Korea. A farewell party was given in their honor and many gifts were showered upon them by both the college authorities and the trainees remaining behind.

On another occasion a special send-off party was held in honor of six comrades who had been approved to join in the national defense reconstruction movement. I was deeply moved when so many comrades, staff members and students all demonstrated their sincere regard for these six by lifting them shoulder high and parading around the meeting place. As a climax the paraders tossed their honored comrades into the air.

In sharp contrast to the KMT Corps, the college looks after our needs, material and cultural. We have dining rooms, adequate bathing facilities, ample water supply, everything which had been missing in my war-time "training" days. Furthermore, now the improvement of living conditions is made



Rice Husking by Water Power — *by Hsiung Hsin-yeh*

a point of. At first the dormitory space was relatively limited but this was quickly rectified. We used to attend lectures in the open air or in a crowded room but now we have a spacious auditorium fitted out with modern appliances. The school library is constantly enlarged. We have been provided with athletic equipment, radios and other means of cultural enjoyment. Also we can go to a play a few times each month at the expense of the college. All these things I never even dreamed of in my Training Corps days.

Democracy Dominates

While trainees were completely deprived of the right to voice their own opinion at the KMT institution, here democratic practice dominates. We not only have full freedom to air our views on the various aspects of the administration but we are encouraged to do so. Quite often concrete administrative measures are introduced or subjected to alteration on the basis of the suggestions of the student body. If any staff member finds his work defective he makes no attempt at concealment or whitewashing but boldly lays bare the defects involved and tries to overcome them. Personally, I feel as if I were one of the masters of the school as contrasted to the feeling of a wretched slave under the KMT.

From all I have said about the comradeship, solicitude and democratic spirit on the part of the college authorities it does not follow that discipline has been relegated to the background. On the contrary, discipline is strict and well maintained. Discipline, however, is upheld not by beating, scolding or incarceration as was the case under the KMT system. It is carried out on the basis of self-consciousness and collective will. As I see it the most effective and most used means for upholding school discipline is the weapon of "public criticism and self criticism."

Minor violations of school rules or misbehavior in daily life are usually criticized within the study circles and at the same time suggestions for rectification are put forward. Grave errors of an ideological or a political nature will call for an all-school rally at which the person involved is required to conduct a thorough self-examination. At the same time his comrades help him ascertain the reasons for the error committed and analyze the conditions which led to it. The means of correcting the error are discussed thoroughly.

If an error involves a breach of school rules then disciplinary measures in the form of a "public warning" are applied. Punishment by beating or jailing as was meted out by the KMT Corps is absolutely unheard of in this cadres training center.

One thing which should be mentioned is that the school authorities will never compel any student to stay on. If a student asks to leave the school for some reason such as wanting to resume his former comparatively easy life the authorities will try to dissuade him. They will try to persuade him to stay so that he will be trained to become a useful citizen and serve the cause of the revolution. Nevertheless if the student insists on going he certainly will be allowed to leave. The reason given is simple: the revolution is not to be imposed upon anybody.

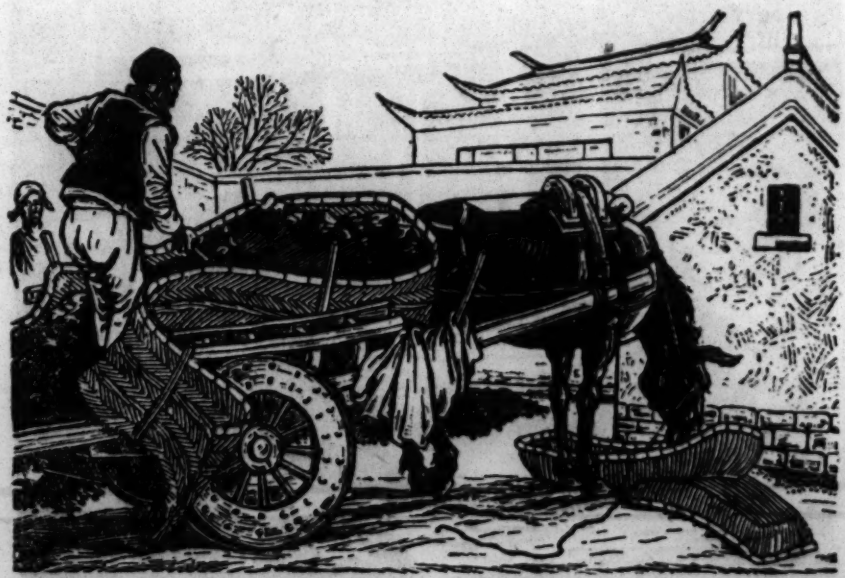
* * *

IN conclusion I must say that what I have said actually is far from adequate to bring to full light the enormous gulf between the KMT way and the Communist way of treating cadres. The KMT's purpose was to turn out blind adherents to fascist principles, faithful followers of the KMT reactionary clique headed by Chiang Kai-shek, subservient lackeys to serve the selfish interests of the Four Big Families. As such the KMT regarded their cadres as nothing other than running dogs who were to be indoctrinated by abuse, beating, starvation and all manner of torment.

In exact contrast, the purpose of the present people's government, led by the Communist Party, in training cadres is to bring up genuine revolutionary workers with both adequate political consciousness and certain professional capacities to serve the masses. With this end in view a cadres training center such as our Peking College of Journalism naturally educates its trainees in the spirit of true democracy, patriotism and internationalism and to serve in the people's revolution.

Because the trainees are the future cadres in the people's cause, precious reserves of the revolutionary forces, it is not surprising that they are taken care of in every possible way. In a word, the KMT way represents the backward, the decadent, the moribund and the brutal while the Communist way stands for the progressive, the wholesome, the growing and the reasonable. Thus when musing over my days of horror in the KMT Training Corps it is impossible for me not to look upon our college with a feeling of deep gratitude and attachment.

— *HSU CHIEN*



Coal Delivery — *by Li Hwa*

Reply to an American Friend

Sophia Chang

The following article is written as a reply by Miss Chang to a letter she recently received from an American friend who, while desiring friendly relations between America and China, is confused and worried about the attitude of the Chinese people toward the United States government. Miss Chang, who is a frequent contributor to the *Review*, is a returned student from the United States. She is engaged in social work in Changsha.—Editor.

NOT long ago I received a letter from an American. One of his paragraphs attracted my particular attention.

> You were abroad and know the true feeling of our people. Many of us have been working hard for recognition. I myself made a very impassioned speech to an important group on this subject. Always, just as things seemed breaking OK, there would be an incident such as Y. T. Wu and others shouting about American imperialism, and that the future of China was friendship for the Russians and now the matter of North Korea which made us ppear very foolish. We who want to be friends cannot understand many of the pronouncements from those in your country who have always been so close to us—unless they are forced to say the things they do. It is all very confusing.

It is veritably as he said, "it is all very confusing." I can imagine that there are sensational headlines in many US papers informing the public of the "miserable life" of the Chinese under "Red" rule. In fact the word "red" by now probably produces a conditioned reflex in many Americans—the same response one might have to a monster, a disastrous flood, or a tiger.

But I know that my correspondent is deeper in his thinking than the average man-in-the-street. His contact with the Chinese people and the conditions under the KMT regime had convinced him of the inevitable outcome of the people's revolution in this country. This may partly explain his eagerness to persuade his fellow countrymen of the wisdom of recognizing new China. However, his thinking is extremely erroneous and obscure when he feels hurt to hear the terms "American imperialism" and "friendship for the Russians."

Undoubtedly many Americans must think that the Chinese are most ungrateful. They picture themselves as personages of democratic spirit, as kind benefactors who used to heal the sick, feed the hungry and clothe the naked. To call such people imperialists is impossible! That was why Austin listed all the examples of "American friendship" in his Security Council speech.

However, such Americans must stop and take a second look at the facts lest their view become impaired by such ideas as "My country, right or wrong." Such a development will turn them into victims of the warmongers.

A curve is a curve but it must be viewed as a whole, not in segments. If we point at a segment and dogmatically call it a straight line we are not comprehending the whole situation. In order to determine whether or not "American imperialism" is a correct term, we must study history, American policies toward China and a host of other factors. Let us first take a look at history.

* * *

1784-1845

THE Empress of China, a former privateersman of American revolutionary days, was the first American ship which arrived at the port of Canton (August 28, 1784). In these early days the Americans tried to appear less arrogant than the English, but they always demanded whatever privileges the English obtained. After the Treaty of Nanking was signed between Britain and China on August 29, 1842, Caleb Cushing negotiated the first treaty between China and the US. As a result of Cushing's efforts the Treaty of Nanking was enlarged, the most important addition being a clear and explicit statement of the principle of extraterritoriality.

1845-1860

When the English and French jointly sent an expedition to the north, American representatives accompanied it but did not participate in its hostile activities. America claimed that its policy was one of peaceful negotiation. While this was technically true, let us see just how this policy worked in practice.

In 1858 the treaties between China and the foreign powers were revised at Tientsin. The new provisions called for the opening to trade of 11 new ports, for navigation of the Yangtze up to Hankow by foreign ships, for tariff schedules beneficial to foreign traders. It is ironical to note that under this revision a duty was placed on the importation of opium, thus legalizing and regulating the traffic. This provision was suggested and put through by the American minister. Again, the provisions for toleration of and protection of missionaries and converts were suggested by the Americans, thus for the first time putting the spreading of the Gospel on a treaty basis.

We can thus see that while the Americans sometimes stepped aside and let the British, French and other powers handle the military campaigns which weakened China's ability to resist increased foreign demands, they were always present when the treaties were drawn up and were in the front in suggesting and securing new concessions.

In 1849 there was a social and economic revolt which first started as a religious movement and then was forced to assume a hostile attitude toward the government. It was an uprising of peasants and the poorer classes against the landlords and the wealthy. But the American commissioner in China, Humphrey Marshall, committed his country to the support of the government. The government was not a good government nor a popular

one but it had been forced to pledge most favored nation treatment to the United States. Thus, we can see that when it came to a choice between good or bad, the Americans unhesitatingly followed the dictates of their pocketbooks at the expense of their conscience.

To appreciate the full significance of the situation in China at that time, it is necessary to take a look at conditions in America. While the Americans were demanding all the benefits of special treaty concessions in their trade, in the program of education and evangelization among the Chinese in China, the Chinese in America were having a hard time. The most spectacular of anti-Chinese outbreaks took place at Rock Springs, Wyoming, where in the summer of 1885 a mob of white citizens attacked the local Chinese community, burning and destroying homes, cutting down the defenseless and frightened Orientals. Twenty-eight Chinese were killed and 15 seriously injured.

In 1882 the US Congress enacted a restrictive measure suspending the immigration of Chinese laborers for 10 years. In 1892 Congress extended this ban for another 10 years, and stated that only merchants, teachers, students, government officials and travellers could enter the country. It was not until late in 1943 that these exclusion laws were repealed, and then only in a technical sense.

1894-1911

The war between China and Japan in 1894-1895 marked a reversal in the relative positions of China and Japan in the Far East. Different spheres of interest were developed by the foreign powers in this country and China was like a melon that was cut into various pieces. During the years when the "battle for concessions" was taking place, the US was engaged in war with Spain and could take no direct action. When she realized what the situation was, she tried to safeguard American commercial interests within the spheres of the powers.

Secretary of State Hay thus formulated the "Open Door" policy. On September 6, 1899, notes were sent to England, France, Italy, Germany, Russia and Japan setting forth the American views. Thus, the policy of the US was to accept the existing status, including the claims of the several states to spheres of interest and the establishment of lease holds. However, in return the US insisted upon obtaining complete equality of commercial opportunity for American citizens in each sphere.

One of the by-products of the Open Door policy was the temporary checking of the movement toward partition of China. However, the policy itself, rather than being designed to protect China's territorial integrity because of America's moral indignation, was founded on American commercial self-interest. The US accepted the sphere of interest conception and might be expected to accept also the logical end of the development of the conception—eventual annexation of Chinese territory—provided American trading rights in the annexed regions were fully safeguarded.

The Boxer Outbreak

In 1900 there was a great restlessness among the Chinese people. Members of the Society of Boxers believed that the misery of their country was due to the misrule of the Manchus and the latter's yielding to the demands of the foreigners. They began their operations by burning and killing Christians and missionaries. Soon the province of Chihli was in a state of disorder. Paotingfu was burned, Tientsin was in danger and Peking threatened.

The foreign powers intervened militarily against the Boxers. British, Japanese, Russian, American and German troops laid siege to Peking which fell on August 15. Secretary Hay declared that "the policy of the US is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with the Chinese Empire."

Again, we can see that it was economic exploitation that the American government was interested in. In the summer of 1901 the Boxer protocol was signed in which the acceptance of indemnity charges on the part of the Chinese was included.

In 1915 when Japan secretly presented to China the notorious 21 demands, China appealed to the US for help, but President Wilson cabled Reinsch, the American minister in Peking, "I have had the feeling that any direct advice to China, or intervention in her behalf in the present negotiations would really do her more harm than good, inasmuch as it would very likely provoke the jealousy and excite the hostility of Japan." With no direct aid from the US, the Chinese government was compelled to accept Japan's demands, except for the Group V Section.

In April 1917 the US declared war against Germany and persuaded China to follow suit on the grounds that the moral influence of such a rupture would be considerable. Meanwhile, Viscount Ishii of Japan was sent to the US in the summer to discuss the whole question of Japanese-American relations with Secretary Lansing. The Lansing-Ishii agreement both reaffirmed the two nations' adherence to the principles of the Open Door policy and also embodied recognition of what was ambiguously described as Japan's special interest in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous. A secret protocol was added stating that neither the US nor Japan would take advantage of the present conditions to seek special rights or privileges in China.

Nine Power Treaty

In 1921, following the close of the first World War, nine powers having interests in the Western Pacific met in Washington. The American delegation asked China to advance certain propositions concerning her problem for discussion. But when 10 points were proposed, the US, instead of supporting their adoption, immediately diverted attention from them by introducing a statement of principles to be applied to China in the form of a resolution presented by Mr. Elihu Root. The Nine Power Treaty contained pledges to respect the sovereignty of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout China. Again, it was mere sanctity of vested interest.

During the years immediately following the Washington Conference conditions within China were in a state of almost complete anarchy. The Peking government, officially recognized by the powers, exercised little control beyond the walls of the capital city. Its

authority was challenged not only by Sun Yat-sen's government at Canton, but by the rival warlords in several provinces. Yet, the demand for ending the unequal treaties was the one thing on which all Chinese were united. The attitude of the Americans toward China became very confused: the sympathy for her goal of complete independence and the considerations involved in surrendering the special privileges together with the policies of other powers.

When Dr. Sun Yat-sen set forth his program for China, he asked for help from the Western powers. These powers, including the US, showed no interest. It was only the Soviet Union which responded with sympathy and help. The other powers tenaciously held on to their old privileges. The Soviet Union freely renounced her privileges, such as extra-territoriality and agreed to treat China on an equal basis.

Invasion of Manchuria

In 1931 Japan invaded the Northeast (Manchuria) and in the following year established a puppet government in the area.

In 1934 the Japanese Foreign Minister sent a note to the US stating that Japan had no intention whatever of provoking any foreign power. US Secretary of State Cordell Hull replied in kind. In 1935 a neutrality act was passed by Congress and on May 1, 1937, an arms embargo was authorized which allowed the US to put certain commodities on a "cash and carry" basis.

On July 7, 1937, the Marco Polo Bridge incident touched off Japan's undeclared war against China. Upon the outbreak of hostilities, Secretary Hull sent a statement to both countries asking for a peaceful solution to the dispute but no pressure was put on Japan to respect Chinese sovereignty, or to live up to her treaty agreements.

Finally, in 1940 licenses were withheld for further shipment to Japan of aviation gasoline, various types of machine tools, iron and steel, scrap iron, copper, lead, zinc and aluminum, etc. However oil, without which the Japanese war machine could not have functioned, was free from all restrictions.

In 1941, when it had become evident that Japan's ambitions in the Pacific were bringing her into direct conflict with America's interests, the US entered into a discussion with Japan which carried on for nine months. The dramatic climax to these negotiations came with Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Thus, for self defense the US entered the war against Japan.

1941-1945

Following Pearl Harbor, financially and military aid was given to China, but this aid was dictated by America's self interest rather than by feelings of friendship. On January 11, 1943, the Sino-American Treaty was signed which cancelled the unequal provisions made in earlier treaties. However, the new provisions were merely equal in words and not in actual details. On December 17, 1943, the Chinese Exclusion Act was repealed but China was given an annual quota of 105 whereas Great Britain has a quota of 65,721.

Institutional	*State Dept.*	*Church*	*Firm*	*University*
Charter.	Maintaining friendly relationship between US and China, promoting the legitimate interests of the one in the other.	Preaching the Gospel of Christianity.	Doing legitimate business.	Providing opportunities of cultural exchange.
Personnel, Functionaries, e.g. Participants.	Cultural relations officer.	Missionary.	Businessman.	Professor.
	Radio, victrola, pamphets issued by the office of Cultural Relations, radio audience of Voice of America, the Chinese staff, etc.	Bible class attendants, revival meetings, Sunday services, etc.	Buyers of the goods, store managers, Chamber of Commerce men.	Students, fellow teachers, audience of his lectures.
Norms.	Loyalty, respect obedience to his own govt.	Reverence, awe, fear of God, love of men.	Maximum profit.	Intellectual progress.
Material Apparatus.	Radio, victrola, pamphlets, newsreels, books, etc.	Bible, pew, cross, hymnals, medical equipment, etc.	Goods, gasoline, movies, nylon stockings, etc.	Books, lab. apparatus, slides, recording machine, etc.
Activities.	Tea party, dinner party, broadcast, concert, movies.	Bible classes, revivals, services, youth groups, medical service.	To seek business opportunities, to get raw materials, to contact brokers, etc.	Lectures, Seminars, Lab. work.
Function.	To impress on the Chinese the goodwill of US, to gather data for further invasion.	To convert.	To exploit.	To westernize the Chinese.

Within 48 hours of victory over Japan, civil war started again in China. The US followed a policy of helping the KMT reactionaries to transport troops and protect transportation lines. At the same time she pretended to be a mediator. Thus, once again she intervened in China's internal affairs in support of a regime which, although notoriously anti-democratic, had granted favored treatment to American interests.

In the period between V-J Day and Chiang's collapse, she gave the latter aid in terms of ammunition and other materials, plus cash, totaling US$4,100,000,000. [Some estimates place this figure as high as US$6,000,000,000—Editor] Last year the Truman government further sent a US fleet to patrol the straits of Taiwan, thus attempting to obstruct the advance of the PLA. In addition US planes have bombed the territory of the Northeast more than 300 times and attempted to fight against China through the Korean war.

America's Main Interest

By reviewing the history of Sino-American relations, we can clearly see that during the short period of 166 years America's dominant interest in China has been concern with trade, raw materials, investment and exploitation. She appeared less fierce than the other imperialist powers, but she nevertheless demanded whatever privileges the other powers obtained. Her policies of most-favored-nation and the Open Door were merely a method of achieving a balance of power between nations.

The American attitude during these years was ostensibly warm and sympathetic and thus deceived many Chinese. The poison was sugar coated. She realized the corruptness of the status quo yet she was afraid to lose her privileges should there by any change. Before Pearl Harbor the conscience of many of her people forced her to give China some token aid, but at the same time she was unwilling to forego the "good business" to be derived from supplying Japan with scrap iron, oil and all the other materials which the latter's war machine required.

After the war she wanted China to be "democratic," yet if the democratic movement seemed to increase the influence of the Communists, that, too, was looked upon with disfavor. Today she realizes that the Chinese people have stood up, yet she is still determined to struggle for a return to the old days of unlimited economic exploitation.

Finally, let us take a look at the current situation. Many Americans undoubtedly think that the data in Austin's report concerning the number of institutions in China supported by American funds to be evidence of America's anti-imperialist attitude toward this country. What charitable enterprises! What worthy work!

Cultural Aggression

But the role of these institutions and the purpose of this work is explained fully by our vice-chairman, Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen):

"In connection with the relief and welfare activities carried out by America in China during the past hundred years, although there have been some kind-hearted Americans who wished to aid the Chinese people, objectively they have been directly or indirectly made use of by the American imperialists to serve their purposes of camouflaging aggression, working in league with the special agents, paralyzing the Chinese people's will to struggle, and trying to win the heart of the Chinese people with money."

Austin's claims were merely a confession of imperialists' invasion of China through different guises and masks. Let us look at four Americans belonging to four institutions of diverse nature—government, church, business and university. We can use Malinowskie's system of analyzing an institution in a diagrammatic form of which the elements are: charter, personnel, norms, material apparatus, activities and function. The accompanying chart gives a rough illustrative list of these four institutions.

Through the disclosure of this chart we can see that there is a thread of continuity between all these institutions in the function of westernizing, invading, exploiting and numbing the Chinese.

Would you say that missionary enterprises had nothing to do with politics? Let us see. The history of early American mission work shows it to have been supported by gunboat policy. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to think that the missionaries were cultural invaders sent by their government. Men like Dr. Peter Parker, the former medical missionary in Canton who succeeded McLane as American commissioner in China and who suggested in December, 1856 that the US take over Taiwan and hold the island until full satisfaction was obtained for injuries done to Americans, could hardly escape suspicion as an imperialist.

Leighton Stuart, who used to appear as a "progressive Christian educator" later became American ambassador to the KMT regime and it was through his hands that ammunition was sent to the KMT to kill countless thousands of Chinese who resisted the KMT's oppressive rule. Walter Judd, an ex-missionary from Fukien and now an American congressman, has for more than a decade been one of Chiang Kai-shek's strongest supporters in Washington.

Henry Luce, the son of American missionaries, formerly sat upon the boards of various missionary and educational enterprises in China and did his best to bolster the morale of the reactionaries. He financed men like Henry Van Dusen, president of Union Theological Seminary, to visit China and to write special features on "China's Crisis" in the flavor of ecclesiastical gunpowder.

Long before Austin's statement, John Carter Vincent, director of the State Department's office of Far Eastern Affairs, declared: "It is our policy to encourage and facilitate the re-establishment of American business in China. . . We want them back in Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and other ports as quickly as possible. . . What I have said regarding American business applies with equal force to missionaries and representatives of cultural organizations. We want them back in China as soon as transportation facilities and conditions in China will permit."

China's Future

There is a thread of continuity in all America's activities in China. Austin's speech merely emphasizes the continuity in such a way that the eyes of our people are further brightened.

It is certainly justifiable for Y. T. Wu and all other peace-loving Chinese to warn against the American imperialists who are daily bombing our Northeast and

blockading the liberation of our Taiwan. Such pronouncements are issued out of the free will of the Chinese people. Be not worried for us. I am not a Communist, but when I see that our people's government is asking for the opinions of the different strata of workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie and industrialists, that the officials are working for the benefit of the people, that the poor peasants are getting land to plow for themselves, that everyone should work for his food, then I know that we are on the right track.

The future of China is friendship for the people of the Soviet Union, as well as for all peoples who recognize the People's Republic of China, who stand in the peace camp and who plan for the welfare of the great mass of the people instead of for a few privileged capitalists.

I should add here that China's Christians are to be congratulated for their decision to build their future on the road of self-support, self-propagation, and self-control and in realizing the danger of connecting themselves with American Christian leaders of the caliber of John Foster Dulles of the US Federal Council of Churches.

My American correspondent should not feel hurt if he sees the names of his old friends in pronouncements against American imperialism. The more important point is whether you side with the people of China—and of the world, including America—or with the warmongers in your country. Be not afraid of the Soviet Union, It is more important to see whether your Committee on Un-American Activities is infringing upon the basic rights of the Americans and whether your democracy shown in immigration quotas, in poll tax, in restricted managerial services, in segregated education and intermarriage is the real and worthwhile democracy for countless young Americans to venture their lives.

America is acting very foolishly in the Korean issue. Why not let the Koreans settle their own business. No one is attacking the American army on—or anywhere near—American soil. Why should American mothers and wives sacrifice their sons and husbands? Analyze carefully the hysterical propaganda of the politicians. Be courageous and think. The dawning of peace will then be at hand.

Chiang's KMT: Same Old Gang

WHILE US politicians continue to dangle the Kuomintang skeleton before the world as "democracy's hope in Asia," the KMT, like the proverbial leopard's spots has had no change.

Random accounts from the KMT's Taiwan lair reveal that the same old gang, in the same old way, is at work.

A December 28 dispatch by the *Agence France Presse* from Taipeh, capital of Taiwan, deals with how the island's "once relatively stable currency" continued to tumble. The story, so familiar to millions of Chinese in the mainland's big cities a few short years ago, was: "Shopkeepers hiked prices of powdered milk and other imported products to keep pace with the declining value of the Formosan (Taiwan) dollar. The slump inspired a mad scramble for gold bars and US dollars. This also extended to jewellery and ornaments made of gold."

Taiwan has become a primary source of "handouts" and "dope stories" about conditions in new China for much of the Western press. According to a January 5 *AP* dispatch, such reports are being circulated by the *China Union Press*, "a small Nationalist agency which submits its copy beforehand to the Defense Ministry for approval. The agency . . . . is often used by officials here for distribution of items about events on the mainland."

Chinese on the mainland, who kicked Chiang and his crowd out, are not too astonished at the assortment of fantasies flowing out of Taiwan in view of this KMT press set-up.

Like the old days under the KMT on the mainland, General Chennault and Chiang have gone into business. A contract signed early in January stipulates that all Civil Air Transport planes are to be painted with the KMT insignia. The "Flying Tiger," who got out of China on the tail end of the KMT debacle, is in solid as long as the KMT lingers on. Preparations are now underway for the opening of a Taiwan-US route.

* * *

EVEN the KMT's staunchest supporters have a difficult time explaining away the Gimo's miserable army.

However, the KMT never turns away when there is another dollar to be turned up. The cries from Taiwan of "all we need are military supplies and money" continue loud and long.

America continues to dole out contributions to Chiang. *AP* reported from Washington on January 7, "Government officials said that within recent weeks, arms shipments worth about $10,000,000 have arrived at the island of Formosa (Taiwan) to strengthen Chinese Nationalist forces."

For the record, a recent encounter with some KMT soldiers by a merchant ship reveals the extent of improvement in Chiang's army. The Panamanian-flagged freighter "Islas Visayas" was plundered by KMT soldiers on Christmas Eve of more than 1,000 bales of cotton cloth.

According to a Chinese paper in Hongkong, "About 30 armed bandits with grey uniforms sailed to the crippled ship in seven sailing boats on December 24."

The gang stayed on board four days and three nights while they unloaded the cotton cloth from the freighter to their sailing boats which flew the Kuomintang flag. On the morning of the twenty-seventh a Kuomintang destroyer arrived on the scene. The soldiers departed from the freighter and followed the destroyer out to sea in their sailing boats.

CHINA NOTES

Report on Shanghai

CONSOLIDATION of national defense and the people's democratic dictatorship, development of economic reconstruction, and the continuation of ideological education were presented as the main tasks for Shanghai in Mayor Chen Yi's report to the first plenary meeting of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government Council.

After citing the struggles of the people of China and of Shanghai in proving that the Chinese people could independently reconstruct their own country as well as create a stabilized economy and rely on their own strength for national defense, the mayor pointed to the administrative musts before Shanghai for 1951.

The chief tasks for China's largest city are:

1) Inasmuch as all of China has not yet been completely liberated and since "imperialism is not likely to accept its defeat and, is unlikely to voluntarily halt its aggression against the people of China and the rest of the world," the utmost effort must be made to consolidate national defense, fulfil the task of supporting the front and protecting the security of China to effectively defend world peace.

2) In consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, Mayor Chen called for an extensive unfolding and fostering of the people's democracy from the city as a whole down to the different districts. This is to be done through convening district people's representative's conferences of all walks of life, thus strengthening the organizations of the people as well as their political education and promoting solidarity among them.

3) In the economic sphere, for the purpose of consolidating stability in finance, market and commodity prices and systematically developing productive reconstruction, it is necessary to continue effectively to carry out the work of market control, foster patriotic emulation drives, faithfully observe financial estimates and budgets and to accomplish completely the tasks of tax collection. It was also deemed necessary to restore and develop key points in economic reconstruction which are geared to national defense.

4) Regarding ideological education, the mayor said it is necessary to continue to expand the "Resist US Imperialism and Aid Korea and Protect the Home and Defend the Fatherland" movement "in order to awaken the patriotism of the broad masses toward their fatherland, and to promote ideas of patriotism and internationalism to the end that the remnant influences of imperialism, as a result of long and protracted aggression in China and in Shanghai, may be thoroughly eradicated."

In October of last year, it will be recalled, the First Session of the Second People's Representatives Conference of All Circles in Shanghai elected the mayor, two vice-mayors and 30 members to the Municipal People's Government Council.

People's Movement

THE beginning of 1951 has seen a continuation of the Chinese people's support of their government's policy on both the economic and political fronts. One of the features was the emulation drive sponsored in factories and mills by the workers in line with the nation-wide movement to "Resist American Imperialism and Aid Korea."

In the process of extending this drive, new productive records have been scored in factories, many of which had fulfilled their 1950 production plans ahead of schedule.

More than 180 state-owned factories and mines were ahead of schedule in their 1950 production. Along with increased output there was an improvement in quality as well as reduced production costs. One example was a rubber factory in Dairen where standard products reached more than 99 percent above the planned figure.

Topping of quotas has been seen as inseparable from the emulation drives being staged by workers all over China. Led by the trade unions, hundreds of thousands of workers have participated. In Mukden alone, according to Hsinhua, more than 87 percent of the workers are taking part. During 1950 more than 64,000 workers individually or collectively created new production records, hundreds of technical improvements and rationalization proposals were brought up and put into practice, creating large scale improvement in production.

The emulation drive has not been restricted to government operated enterprises. In Shanghai it spread to most private factories and mills. In the Number 5 Cotton Mill of the privately owned Wing On Textile Company the workers increased their output from 0.200 to 0.224 per 10 hours and a reduction of 20 percent in defective products and waste materials was also achieved.

China's women also have been active in the nation-wide emulation movement. In support of the Chinese volunteers in Korea and under the initiative of labor heroines, the women of China have played their part in improving production methods. Meng Lan-ying, a shock team leader in a Northeast nail factory broke the highest record for women workers in that factory. Tien Kwei-yang, a famous woman locomotive driver, who had a safe run of 25,000 miles to her credit, has set a mark of 50,000 miles as her goal in the present emulation drive.

Under the inspiration of the emulation drive one of China's chief light industries, cotton, overfulfilled its 1950 production quota. In the Northeast, North China and Shanghai, cotton mills were over the mark at least one month before 1950 came to a close, according to official figures issued by the National Committee of the China Textile Trade Union.

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ON the political front, people throughout the country took a firm stand in favor of Foreign

Minister Chou En-lai's statement on the UN "Three-Man Committee for a Cease-fire in Korea."

Workers, peasants, youth, women, industrialists and merchants all pointed out that, having sustained heavy losses in Korea, the US government was bent on directing its satellites to adopt the "cease-fire" proposal in an attempt to gain a breathing spell to resume its aggression.

A sample of typical Chinese outlook on the "cease-fire" was expressed by the Trade Union Council of Suiyuan province which said that four years ago the people of that province were attacked by the forces of Chiang Kai-shek who hid under the cloak of General Marshall's "mediation."

The Shanghai Branch of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, one of China's political parties, stated that Chou En-lai's stand "not only represents the demand of the 475,000,000 Chinese but also conforms to the hopes of the peace-loving people throughout the world." The cease-fire proposal of the UN was branded as a trick to dupe the Chinese people.

As the people continued their support of the drive for volunteers for Korea one noteworthy aspect was the participation of the medical profession.

More than 1,200 medical workers in Nanking volunteered to form a special team for Korea service. Among this group were many famous members of the profession, including the head of the Medical College of Nanking University. Some of these volunteers were Christians and a number were returned students from America.

In Shanghai leading medical workers held a meeting during which prominent personnel expressed their firm support of the government's policy in Korea. Chu Hung-pi, president of Shanghai Medical College said: "Most of us here have been to the US; and so have I, twice. In the past most of us entertained some illusions about the US. Now we realize the true character of US imperialism."

Said Dr. Huang Chia-sze, who had already enrolled for the front: "If we cannot beat American imperialism we can no longer talk about medical work because our existence, in that eventuality, will be wiped out." Speaking of his intention to go to Korea, he said: "Why must I go to Korea? Because I am most needed by the wounded fighters of the KPA and the Chinese volunteers there. . . I find myself proud of my own nationality and of being a Chinese. In short, my purpose in participating in the task of resisting the US and aiding Korea is because I want to be a free man."

At a send-off party of a group of truck drivers volunteering for Korea the volunteers' fellow workers pledged support to their families while they were away. Response to the drive for volunteers among drivers of vehicles was so great that case after case came up where enthusiasts falsely declared their age fearing that old age would disqualify them.

Road Repairs *by Liu Kang*

Catholic Church Reform

CHINESE Catholics joined in with united Christian circles in China in carrying out church reorganization in the direction of self-government and self-support. This movement is a part of the overall support of Chinese Christians for the campaign to "Resist US Imperialism and Aid Korea" which has swept China.

Catholics were joining in from all over the country. In the province of Suiyuan church leaders met in January to discuss the carrying out of the country-wide resist US aggression campaign. The meeting, attended by more than 600 Catholics and their leaders who represented the province's 120,000 members of the Catholic faith, passed a declaration stating: "We Catholics are also Chinese. We must rise up and, in unity with our fellow countrymen, firmly oppose American imperialism.

"American aggressors have bombed our peaceful cities and killed and wounded our countrymen. We pledge to actively support the movement to resist American aggression, aid Korea, protect our homes and defend our fatherland, hand in hand with the people all over the country."

Leading Catholics in Tientsin and Nanchang have called for an independent Catholic church. "All unequal treaties contain the clause 'special privileges' to the missionaries in China. By means of their missionary privileges in China, the imperialists . . . . have camouflaged their aggressive faces. Under cover of churches, hospitals, schools and other welfare work, they . . . . have engaged in espionage activities."

The statement was signed by 16 leading Tientsin Catholics headed by Wu Ke-tsai, manager of the former Catholic newspaper, *Yi Shih Pao*. In Nanchang nearly 1,000 Catholics

within the city signed a statement supporting the Chinese Christian reformation movement. At the same time the movement was gaining speed among the 140,000 Catholics of Kiangsi province.

Commenting on the Catholic patriotic movement, the *Peking People's Daily* said: "Chinese Catholics who love their country will not find their religious beliefs infringed upon in any way. Freedom of belief is protected in new China. But, Catholicism as well as Protestantism in China are, on the one hand, religious beliefs and, on the other hand, have long been used by imperialism as a means of aggression....No pious religious believer will tolerate the use of his church as a tool for imperialist aggression...."

* * *

BY the middle of January nearly 90,000 Chinese Christians had signed the manifesto calling for the severance of relations with foreign imperialists and the development of churches in the direction of independence. The manifesto had been issued last July as the Christian reform movement in China got under way.

Meanwhile all Protestant denominations were joining in the drive for self-rule in the church.

In Shanghai, the Seventh Day Adventist Mission held a 10-day convention which was attended by all pastors from the different provinces of China as well as representatives of hospitals, printing presses and educational organs attached to the mission. Following conclusion of the meeting a statement of complete support for the present nationwide church reform movement was issued.

In line with the present drive for complete Chinese domination of the church in China, reports stated that plans were under way whereby no foreign funds would be accepted for use in the Chinese church.

Hongkong Jitters

FRIENDS were overlooked when the US government rushed its economic war against the Chinese mainland. The British colony of Hongkong, dependent for its existence on trade with China, faced a grim future as the US government clamped down on exports to China, as well as Hongkong and Macao.

Veteran Hongkong observers couldn't remember a more phenomenal and unprecedented general price rise than the one which took place between December 1 and January 5 when the commodity market rose by more than 400 percent. The US ban on exports was seen as the primary motivating force. The week ending on January 5 was the wildest. "Hardly a day in the week passed without registering any wild price fluctuations," reported the *Hongkong Standard*.

Hongkong's businessmen were not looking upon the US too kindly. Typical was one leading import merchant who was quoted as saying that about 80 percent of the imports from the US were listed as military items by the US embargo on exports to Hongkong. He estimated that more than 20 steamers from the US enroute to Hongkong had been re-routed by the American government in the first days of the embargo.

The recall of these import cargoes cost Hongkong import merchants tremendous losses.

On January 3 the American President Lines issued a circular requesting that import consignments delivered to importers' warehouses from APL ships be taken back to warehouses of the steamship company for re-classification. The circular stated that the action was in accordance with an order of the US Department of Commerce, requesting a reclassification of cargoes which had earlier left the US on APL liners.

With gloomy prospects before them few if any Hongkong merchants, with their hands already on what might be the last real cargo in a long time, were impressed by the request. A report from Hongkong said little action was taken to comply.

As a result of US export restrictions, more than 100 Hongkong factories were faced with closure by March, according to the *Hongkong Standard*. This was due to the severe shortage of raw materials and industrial chemicals brought on by the US restrictions. By the beginning of January it was reported that more than 10 factories "are beginning to show signs of faltering and the only alternative is to suspend operations."

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A CANVASS of public opinion by the *Standard* revealed that most people questioned the advisability of the US Consul-General's move on January 9 advising American nationals in the colony to evacuate their wives, children and belongings while normal transportation was available.

Typical British comment on the US action, as quoted by the *Standard*, found one leading banker stating: "The Americans are emotional. I think the evacuation advice is premature . . . " A British correspondent, described "as well-informed on the international situation," said that the Americans were being "unduly hasty" and that this notice would definitely ruin American prestige in the Far East.

One American shipping official deplored the whole thing as a case of nerves. He said, "Maybe some people feel that way but there is no reason to believe that all Hongkong Americans are scared."

* * *

MANY "White Chinese," with long experience in abandoning untenable positions on the China mainland, were beginning to pull out of Hongkong —a sign that their life of luxury was in danger.

According to Hongkong Chinese papers, some very wealthy "White Chinese" took their entire families to America. Others went packing to South America, taking with them whatever valuable movable properties they possessed. The less wealthy had to be satisfied with slimmer pickings and made their way to the South Seas.

The Hongkong *Ta Kung Pao* reported that "the remaining (White Chinese) had a great deal of time on their hands. Some whiled away their time in coffee shops, bars and restaurants, while others were deeply involved in undisclosed schemes for new adventures...."

WU HSIU-CHUAN'S PROPOSED SPEECH TO THE UN POLITICAL COMMITTEE

DURING a press conference in New York on December 16, 1950, Wu Hsiu-chuan, delegate of the People's Republic of China, distributed copies of a document which was to have been the text of an address which he had prepared to deliver to the Political Security Committee of the Fifth Session of the UN General Assembly. He was not given the opportunity to deliver it.

I have heard the speech made by Mr. Vyshinsky, Soviet Delegate, in the meeting of the Political Security Committee on November 27 concerning the charge of American aggression against China. On behalf of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, I fully sustain and support the entire speech of Mr. Vyshinsky, Soviet Delegate, concerning the charge of American aggression against China.

Historically, the USSR has always been the great friend of the Chinese people. As far back as shortly after the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the USSR proclaimed the abolition of the unequal treaty concluded between Tsarist Russia and China, and adopted a policy of treating China on a footing of genuine equality.

Following the inauguration of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, the USSR further concluded with China a genuinely friendly Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, and thus sealed the profound friendship between the peoples of China and the USSR in the form of the treaty.

The speech of Mr. Vyshinsky has further proved that the USSR is the most reliable friend and ally of the Chinese people in opposing imperialist aggression and in the process of building up a people's China. All imperialist aggressors, first and foremost the American imperialist aggressors, fear the unity between the peoples of China and the USSR, and fear Sino-Soviet friendship, mutual assistance and alliance in opposing imperialist aggression and in safeguarding the common interests of China and the Soviet Union. With China and the Soviet Union united, the imperialists can no longer carry out their aggressive machinations. The firmly united force of the 700,000,000 peoples of China and the Soviet Union constitutes the greatest obstacle to imperialist aggression. Thus, in desperation the imperialist aggressors figured out different methods of sowing dissension in the relations between the two great allies, China and the Soviet Union. However, I must inform these imperialists that the great unity between China and the Soviet Union cannot be shaken. Your plots to sow dissension are in vain, are destined to fiasco and have already failed.

I have also heard the speech made by Mr. Dulles, American Delegate, in reply to Mr. Vyshinsky's speech. That speech, Mr. Austin's speech made in the Security Council regarding this question, as well as his reply to my speech made in the Security Council, and the argument advanced by Mr. Jebb, British Delegate, in support of the American Delegate are all distortions of fact and reversal of right and wrong which cannot withstand refutation. They have said a great deal, but whether it is history or philosophy or politics or economics, they fail to be consistent. The root of the matter is that they firmly maintain aggression and firmly maintain arguments in favor of aggression; they want to describe aggression as defense and opposition to aggression as aggression; war as peace; right as wrong and black as white. This certainly cannot be, no matter how great their abilities.

Take the question now under discussion: could they describe as non-existent that ponderous mass which lies in the Taiwan Straits—America's Seventh Fleet invading China's territory, Taiwan? Could they describe the fact of several hundred intrusions into China's air by thousands of American airplanes—bombing, strafing and reconnaissance—as matters which have not taken place? Impossible.

This impossibility which had to be performed is precisely the mission of Messrs. Dulles, Austin and other delegates of the American-British bloc here.

Mr. Dulles pretended to be a gentleman with a charitable soul and started his speech with a description of the friendship between the peoples of China and America. Well, let us talk about the friendship between the peoples of China and America. Does a profound friendship really exist between the peoples of China and America? Yes. When I arrived in New York I said: "Profound friendship has always existed between the Chinese people and the American people." I now want to stress that the Chinese people and the American people not only had profound friendship in the past as well as at present, but that such friendship will always exist. However, the friendship between the Chinese people and the American people has nothing in common with the so-called "friendship," referred to by Messrs. Dulles, Austin, Acheson and Truman, between American imperialist aggressors and the Chinese who are subjected to aggression.

In their speeches, Messrs. Dulles and Austin made no small effort to prove the existence of so-called friendship on the part of the American imperialist aggressors toward the Chinese people. According to Mr. Dulles' speech, such friendship was not mainly founded on American commercial interests in China but was founded on cultural and humanitarian motives. It is alleged that for 150 years, American imperialist relations with China had been of this sort. But, historically, what in fact was this so-called friendship of the American imperialists toward the Chinese people? What was the actual substance of their cultural and humanitarian efforts in China? And what sort of people after all were their friends in China?

Like the British, American imperialists were opium traffickers who shipped opium to China from the earliest years. A considerable portion of the opium seized in Canton in 1839 was found in the hands of American opium dealers. In the Opium War, Kearny, Commander of the American Navy, personally commanded a fleet which came to Chinese waters to support the British forces.

In July, 1844, the United States forced the Manchu Government into signing the Treaty of Wanghia. America was the first nation to create the expressions "extraterritoriality" and "equal share of interest." The Treaty of Wanghia was one of the earliest unequal treaties which the Manchu Government concluded with a foreign government.

During the period from 1853 to 1860, when British and French joint forces invaded China and advanced their troops to Tientsin and Peking, American warships also took part in this action and, moreover, the Americans took advantage of the opportunity to compel the Manchu Government to sign the Sino-American Treaty of Tientsin (1858), thus acquiring such special privileges as restrictions on Chinese customs duties and navigation on China's inland waters.

In 1862, the American Consul-General at Shanghai directed an American, named Ward, and others to organize forces jointly with the British to help the Manchu Government in suppressing the Taiping Revolutionary Movement of the Chinese people.

In 1871, American troops attacked Korea. In 1873, apart from attacking Korea, America attacked Taiwan jointly with Japan. In 1874, America again assisted Japan in a joint attack on Korea.

In 1900, America took part in the attack on China by the joint forces of eight imperialist powers and in the Treaty of

1901, acquired, together with other imperialist nations, the prerogative to station troops in Peking and other places.

In November, 1917, the American Secretary of State Robert Lansing and the Japanese Special Envoy to the United States Ishii signed an agreement in which America recognized Japan's prerogatives in China. In the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 the US Government recognized Japan's inheritance to Germany's prerogatives in Shantung. During the period 1922 to 1924, the US Government aided China's Chihli warlords, Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, with arms and loans to carry out civil war.

In the "May 30th" Massacre of 1925, the American imperialists took part in the slaughter of the Chinese people.

In March 1927, the United States Government collaborated with Britain to bombard Nanking in order to suppress China's Great Revolution, and particularly to bring about Chiang Kai-shek's submission to imperialism, thus causing the "Hsiakuan Massacre."

During the period 1931 to 1933, the US Government aided Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary government by extending loans (one of which amounted to 50,000,000 American dollars), and providing aircraft and military advisors for attacking the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army led by the Chinese Communist Party.

When Japan invaded China, the United States Government supplied Japan with large amounts of military materials. According to the Japanese official data, military materials imported into Japan by America in 1935 occupied 33.5 percent of Japan's total imports of military materials, and in March, 1940 they increased to 38.5. Scrap iron imported into Japan by America still occupied 50 percent of Japan's total imports of scrap iron by the end of 1941.

After Japan's surrender, the United States Government actively carried out aggression against China in an attempt to take Japan's place in ruling over China and to turn China into an American colony. On November 4, 1946, the US Government concluded, with Chiang Kai-shek, the notoriously aggressive "Sino-American Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation," and thus grabbed China's economic sovereignty, customs sovereignty, and rights to coastal and inland navigation. Even a certain British Member of Parliament termed this as "unprecedentedly the most savage economic aggression" against China.

Following Japan's surrender, the American Government helped Chiang Kai-shek by providing him with money, arms and ammunition, supplies and military advisors for him to launch a full-scale civil war against the people. According to available data, the various types of aid given by the US government to Chiang Kai-shek during the period before and after Japan's surrender to June, 1948, amounted in value to over 6,000,000,000 American dollars. In other words, this is the United States Government's huge investment made in Chiang Kai-shek's civil war against the people.

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THE history of these 150 years proves that the American imperialists consistently carried out aggression against China. Their so-called friendship toward the Chinese people is just another name for aggression. The cultural and humanitarian efforts made by them in China are actually means for realizing their aggression. Their friends in China, from the Manchu Emperor, Tseng Kuo-fan, Li Hung-chang, Yuan Shih-kai, Wu Pei-fu, and Tsao Kun to Chiang Kai-shek who is spat upon by the people throughout China, were all assistants helping them to carry out their aggressions.

The whole world knows that at present the best friend of the United States Government in China is Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang Kai-shek is the best friend of the American imperialists but is the bitter enemy of the Chinese people. Is not this fact a good proof that the American imperialists have always been the friends of the enemy of the Chinese people and that they have always been the enemy of the Chinese people?

Messrs. Dulles and Austin have been here to publicize America's "open door" policy toward China in history and they considered it the highest manifestation of friendship of the American ruling bloc toward the Chinese people. But after all what is the content of the so-called "open door" policy? It meant the opening of China's door to the American imperialists as well as to other imperialist nations. That is, the American imperialists opposed the monopoly by other imperialist countries over China. The purpose of this policy was that the American imperialists wanted to "divide the spoils" of the benefits obtained with other imperialists in the aggression against China. That is to say, the American imperialists wanted to "share" with other imperialists the "benefits" derived from the exploitation of China. Is not this clear?

The American ruling bloc has conducted many cultural, religious and humanitarian enterprises. There were in fact many kind-hearted American people who believed in their deceitful propaganda and participated in these enterprises. However, the actual purpose and objective effect of establishing these enterprises were, in general, to dull the Chinese people, so that they could not resist American aggression.

The best explanation of the so-called "friendship" of the American imperialists toward the Chinese people is the so-called aid of the US Government publicized here by Messrs. Dulles and Austin. Did the US Government "aid" China? Yes, it did. But it was the enemies of the Chinese people whom the US Government "aided." The US Government aided them to repress the Chinese people and to slaughter them.

Mr. Austin said that during the past 13 years, the funds given by the US Government to China as so-called "aid" amounted to an annual average of 100,000,000 US dollars. Mr. Austin also said that in fact the amount was more than that. After the war, the United States Government aided the Chiang Kai-shek Government by providing the latter with great quantities of guns, bombs, munitions, aircraft and warships for carrying out civil war. But what was the consequence of such so-called US Government aid?" Chiang Kai-shek used the American weapons and slaughtered several millions of the Chinese people. I have here a collection of photographs showing a part of the American weapons which the Chinese People's Liberation Army captured from the hands of the reactionary Kuomintang troops. Please circulate it for perusal. It is an iron proof that the American imperialists have slaughtered the Chinese people through the hands of Chiang Kai-shek.

Profound friendship has always existed between the Chinese people and the American people. But what the American imperialists have for China and the Chinese people is only aggression. The Chinese people have never had any friendship toward the American imperialists and the American ruling bloc. What they have had was only hatred. Such hatred is the inevitable consequence of the American imperialists' policy of aggression against China.

Owing to the fact that the American imperialists' policy of aggression against China has entered into the stage of armed aggression against China, the friendship between the Chinese people and American people is now in danger of being undermined. But, charitable Mr. Dulles, who are undermining the friendship between the peoples of the two countries? Undermining this friendship is no third party. It is the United States Government, the American ruling bloc, the American imperialists, the policy and actions of the US Government of armed aggression against China. It is the American imperialists who sent the American youth to the Taiwan Straits and into China's air to be the enemy of the Chinese people.

Has there ever been any instance of the Chinese fleet entering American straits to prepare for war against the American people? Has there ever been any instance of Chinese airplanes intruding into the American air to bomb American women and babies? Was it not Truman, the US President, who proposed considering the use of that criminal weapon, the atom bomb, to annihilate the Chinese people and the Korean people?

* * *

AT present, American imperialist aggression against China has changed from its historically hidden and indirect form to the most outright naked aggression.

Taiwan is definitely and unchangeably an inseparable part of China's territory. The liberation of Taiwan by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is an exercise of its sovereign right on its own territory, and is strictly a domestic question of China in which no intervention by any foreign government will be allowed. However, President Truman has openly sent American armed forces to Taiwan, determined to prevent the

liberation of Taiwan by the Chinese People's Liberation Army. This is clearly outright naked aggression against China's territory by American imperialism, but American delegates and their lackeys say that the status of Taiwan is that of one of the territories which formerly belonged to Japan, and its disposition, similarly to that of other territories which formerly belonged to Japan, is still a question of international concern.

These delegates of the Anglo-American bloc have forgotten that throughout history Taiwan has always been an inseparable part of China's territory, and that the inhabitants of Taiwan are Chinese under the jurisdiction of the Government of China. It was only in 1895 that it was seized by Japan; its disposition has not only long ago been determined in the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations, but has already been in effect for the years since the end of the war.

The delegate of the United States, Mr. Austin, said that the American aggression against Taiwan is for the purpose of "military neutralization" of that island. But according to the United Nations Charter and rules of international law, there is no reason whatever which the United States Government can use as its justification for intervening in the internal affairs and committing aggression against the territory of another country. The allegation that the invasion of Taiwan by United States armed forces was intended to neutralize Taiwan militarily inadvertently affords proof of United States aggression against Taiwan.

Mr. Dulles said that the United States has not invaded Taiwan, for, according to him, military personnel of the United States Government stationed on Taiwan consist of only 44 persons. Mr. Dulles thinks that in such words he could demonstrate that the United States has not invaded Taiwan. However, Mr. Dulles did not inform us how many naval personnel there are in all in the United States Seventh Fleet, nor where exactly this fleet is at present. By turning "something" into "nothing," Mr. Dulles creates an argument in defense of United States invasion of Taiwan. But Mr. Dulles' sophistry cannot talk into non-existence the Seventh Fleet which is invading Taiwan.

Mr. Austin has also adopted another set of tricks, that is, he does not deny the fact that the US Seventh Fleet has invaded the Taiwan Straits, but instead he deliberately attempts to deny the treaties and facts of Taiwan as the territory of China, and furthermore has the brazen audacity to ask the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China what it plans to do about Taiwan after all?

The people of China have resolved to liberate Taiwan from the clutches of the utterly shameless American aggressors. We have decided to do so and have the power to do so. The United States Government must bear the responsibility for all consequences arising therefrom.

Mr. Austin attempts to make use of the name of the United Nations to legalize the illegal action of the American invasion of Taiwan, seeks a few accomplices to invade Taiwan. But I want to tell Mr. Austin—any illegal decision of a United Nations manipulated by the United States Government has not the slightest binding force on the Chinese people. The Chinese people are determined to smash not only the chief aggressors now confronting them but also all aggressors who dare to invade China's territory.

Mr. Dulles dared not deny the fact that the United States airforce invading Korea has intruded into China's territorial air to conduct bombing, strafing and reconnaissance activities, but Mr. Dulles said that among the 83 instances of American aircraft intruding into China's territorial air which were brought forward by the Soviet Delegation on November 15, 61 were in the nature of reconnaissance flights. Let us now ask Mr. Dulles, even if these intrusions into China's territorial air were in the nature of reconnaissance flights, would they then be regarded as not acts of aggression? If Chinese aircraft were to fly over New York to carry out reconnaissance, what would be Mr. Dulles' reaction?

The Delegate of the United States further says that if there are facts proving that American military aircraft have actually invaded China's territorial air, bombed China's cities and towns, and killed and wounded Chinese people, the United States Government would be willing to pay a fixed sum as compensation. Observe, how flippantly the Delegates of the United States speak of this matter!

But I want solemnly to tell the American Delegates the state sovereignty of the People's Republic of China cannot be bought with your money. I also want to tell the American Delegates that one of the sources of the many troubles you are encountering in the world today is that you always think you can buy the sovereignty of any country with your money. But you forget that China is now a country in which the people is in power, the sovereign rights of this country cannot be bought with a few cents of your filthy money; what you could buy were merely such sovereign rights as those of the old China when Chiang Kai-shek was in power. However, to your misfortune, in spite of the fact that the ruling bloc of old China had received several billions in purchase money from you it has finally been driven out from China's mainland by the Chinese people. Mr. Dulles, herein lies the origin of your hostility towards the Chinese people.

Mr. Austin has said that the actions of the United States Government, since the establishment of the Peking Government, "have not been aggressive toward China, or toward Korea, or in Korea." But after all, it is not easy for a robber loaded with booty concealed on his person to pose as a saint entering heaven.

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NOW, I submit the following facts, on which I base my charge against the US Government of intervention in, aggression against and hostility toward China.

1) The US Government gave energetic support to Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary remnant bloc in Taiwan to carry on desperate struggles and instructed them to blockade China's coast and bomb her coastal cities. The US continuously sends munitions, arms and other supplies to Taiwan. Incomplete statistics show that, between January and October this year, the US and Canadian Governments have sent Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary remnant bloc several hundred airplanes and over 700 tanks, while American officers have been training the Kuomintang forces in Taiwan to fight against the Chinese people.

The American war-monger, Chennault, ex-commander of the US 14th Air Force, openly stated that blockade was necessary to strangle the Communists by hunger. And it is a fact known to the world that Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary remnant bloc used American aircraft to bomb the cities along China's coast. The Chinese people can never forget that, on February 6, Chiang Kai-shek sent American planes to conduct a savage bombing of Shanghai, killing and wounding more than 1,000 people and wrecking a great number of houses and property.

Apart from openly and actively aiding Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary remnant bloc to conduct a desperate struggle, the US Government tried to undermine the People's Republic of China from within. The special service agencies of the US Government and of the Kuomintang are working hand in glove directing agents and bandits to carry out all kinds of sabotage activities. According to the statistics of the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee of my country, 60 percent of the important bandit chiefs in the Southwestern provinces are trained by the American-Kuomintang special services. Recently, in the November 18th issue of **Collier's** magazine, the same Chennault openly declared: "A program of military aid to Anti-Communist Chinese guerrillas is practicable. It would not cost very many American dollars. It would cost no American lives."

2) The US Government used all means to obstruct the Delegate of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China from joining the United Nations and Allied Council for Japan, while it stubbornly maintained the common enemy of the Chinese people—the Kuomintang reactionary remnant bloc in Taiwan—in illegally occupying China's seat.

Since as far back as November 15 of last year, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai has been demanding that the illegal delegates of the Kuomintang reactionary remnant bloc be expelled from the United Nations. The Delegates of the Soviet Union, India and those of some other countries have time and again made similar proposals at the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council. But these reasonable requests and proposals were all voted down by the US and the servile countries under its command.

Thus, even now, the US Government has not only kept the

Delegation of the Kuomintang reactionary remnant bloc in the United Nations, but led its pack of lackeys to attack the justifiable charges of the legal Delegates of the People's Republic of China.

3) The US Government is actively arming the fascist forces in Japan. These forces are reviving and, despite the repeated protests and warnings by my Government, General MacArthur has illegally released large numbers of the Japanese war criminals who had invaded China.

Under the cloak of the "Police Reserve Corps," the American authorities in Japan are re-establishing the Japanese land forces. Japan's police forces already number 125,000. The Japanese navy is also being restored. The so-called Japanese "Maritime Security Service" now possesses 300 war vessels.

The US Government is trying to reach a separate peace treaty with Japan, so as to monopolize the occupation of Japan. In a recent memorandum to the Far Eastern Commission concerning the peace treaty with Japan, the US State Department went so far as openly to propose that the status of China's territory, Taiwan should be decided at a joint discussion of the US, Britain, China, and the Soviet Union. From this, one can gain an idea of what the US Government has in mind regarding the so-called peace treaty with Japan.

Undoubtedly the US Government has adopted such a policy towards Japan, with the aim of converting Japan into an American imperialist military base for aggressive war in the East. Moreover, the US Government has utilized this military base, Japan and the Japanese fascist warlords to launch the armed invasion of China's territory Taiwan and China's neighbor Korea

4) In the Pacific, the US Government has built up a vast network of military bases starting from the American base of Alaska and stretching to Thailand through the Aleutian Islands, Japan, Ryukyus, Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Viet-Nam.

Anyone can see that this network forms an encirclement around new China. MacArthur has openly admitted that this network of bases has China and the Soviet Union as its targets for encirclement and attack.

Simultaneous armed invasion by the US Government of our territory Taiwan and of our neighbor Korea is not only an inevitable outcome of America's consistent imperialist aggression against China, but also a premeditated step toward launching further all-out attacks against the People's Republic of China.

Without question, in invading Taiwan the US Government wants to make it a springboard for American imperialism to invade the mainland of China and its armed invasion of Korea is likewise to make Korea a springboard for invading the mainland of China.

* * *

FROM its very outset, the aggression of the US Government against Korea has threatened the security of my country. Later, despite the repeated warnings of my Government, the US Government ordered the US forces invading Korea to stubbornly spread the flames of aggressive war to the borders of Northeast China. In doing so the US Government could have no other aim than to go on to invade China after the complete occupation of Korea. Countless historical facts have proved that the end of the first step of aggressors is merely the starting point of the next step for a new aggression. In fact, without waiting to complete the task of occupying Korea, the US imperialist aggressors and their puppets had already worked out their plan for the next step.

Article Seven of the draft "Korean-American Treaty" proposed by Syngman Rhee to the US Government in 1949 states, "it is recognized and understood further, that if the war of liberation (referring to the American aggressive war) must be continued on the territory of Manchuria in reply to an attack of the Chinese Communist Party on Korea, His Excellency the President of the United States of America helps His Excellency the President of the Korean Republic to bring the war of liberation to a victorious conclusion. In his turn, the President of the Korean Republic, apart from the rehabilitation of Northern Korea, which will be of main interest for the Korean Republic, undertakes to hand over the development of the natural resources of Manchuria and other parts of Eastern China to the Joint Administration of the United States and Korea."

The American war-mongers ceaselessly clamoured for the crossing of the US Army from Northern Korea into Northeast China. The October 13 issue of the **US News and World Report,** an American magazine of wide circulation, published an air bombing map of the US Army of invasion in Korea, distinctly marking the cities in Northeast China as objectives for the US invasion air force in Korea.

On the third day of my arrival in New York, November 26th, the **New York Times** published a reader's letter from Mr. Yang Heung-li, former South Korean representative to MacArthur's Headquarters, proposing the establishment of a buffer zone in the Chinese territory north of the Yalu River. It could not be an accident that the **New York Times** should publish such a letter. All these show that the US forces invading Korea are attempting to invade Northeast China according to plan.

The purpose of the US Government in extending their Korean war of aggression is demonstrated still more definitely by the actions of the US invasion army in Korea. As early as August 27, the airplanes and naval vessels of the US invasion forces in Korea began ceaselessly to provoke my country. From August 27 to November 24, the US invasion air force in Korea despatched over a thousand airplanes to invade the territorial air of my country. They penetrated into Chinese territory and bombed, strafed and reconnoitered on over 200 occasions, causing huge casualties and deaths among the Chinese people and severe losses to my country's property. In addition, US naval vessels, invading Taiwan and Korea, illegally searched peaceful Chinese merchant shipping on the high seas. This series of aggressive actions on the part of the United States has proved that the US Government is already determined to extend its aggression to China.

Aggressive, bellicose acts by the American imperialists against the People's Republic of China have already begun. I have brought with me a compiled list. Please pass it around, Chairman and fellow delegates. It contains the records of the invasion into Chinese territorial air of US military planes, bombing, strafing and reconnoitering, damaging Chinese properties and killing and wounding Chinese people between August 27 and 9:20 hours November 10.

* * *

UNDER the intolerable conditions of the American imperialists having committed aggression against China for a long time, of being hostile to the Chinese people everywhere, of having launched aggression against Taiwan and Korea simultaneously, of their being determined to extend the aggressive war in Korea, and of their committing ceaseless provocations against China, the Chinese people have flocked to volunteer to help Korea and resist America in order to protect their homes and defend their homeland. This is entirely natural, entirely reasonable, entirely honorable and justifiable and no cause whatsoever for the war-mongers to make a fuss over nothing.

The American ruling bloc, in accordance with its premeditated plan, instigated its puppet Syngman Rhee to launch attacks on the Korean Democratic People's Republic and provoke the Korean civil war. At the same time, on the pretext of intervening in the Korean civil war, it simultaneously launched invasion against Taiwan and Korea. Its aggression against the Chinese territory of Taiwan is an outright naked act of aggression, without the slightest justification whatsoever. Its aggression against Korea is similarly an unpardonable act of aggression. The reasons which the US Government put forward for its aggression against Korea cannot withstand the slightest refutation. The US Government attempted to steal the mantle of the United Nations and use it to cloak the truth of its armed intervention in Korea. But this effort is in vain.

If the Syngman Rhee reactionary bloc had not only provoked the Korean civil war, but had also gained the upper hand in the civil war and from the start pushed the war into the heart of the territory of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, we are convinced that the US Government definitely would not have deemed it as aggression on the part of South Korea against North Korea and consequently would not have asked the United Nations to take so-called measures "against aggression." However, to the

disadvantage of the American ruling bloc, after beating back the provocative attacks of the Syngman Rhee reactionary clique, the Korean Democratic People's Republic immediately turned to the counter-offensive and swiftly pushed the war into the areas under the rule of the Syngman Rhee reactionary bloc. Then the US Government shouted the utterly absurd slogan of the so-called North Korean aggression against South Korea and immediately despatched armed forces to engage in armed intervention into Korean domestic affairs and launched armed aggression against the Korean people in accordance with its premeditated plan.

It is the greatest lie in history to say that the counter-attacks launched by the North Korean People's Armed Forces against the reactionary bloc in South Korea in the civil war is a form of aggression. But it is precisely under cover of this flagrant lie that the United States Government carries out armed aggression in Korea.

We would like to ask the American delegates: There was a civil war in America in the sixties of the 19th century and at that time President Lincoln led the armed forces of the Northern States and attacked the Southern States. Do the American delegates regard that as aggression on the part of the North against the South, that President Lincoln was the arch aggressor who led this aggression? We would further like to ask the American Delegates: Not long ago the Chinese people had a similar experience. In 1946 the Kuomintang Chiang Kai-shek reactionary bloc violated internal peace and launched civil war against the liberated areas of China led by the Chinese Communist Party, and in 1948 the Chinese People's Armed Forces after repelling Chiang Kai-shek's offensive and going over to the counter-offensive carried the war into areas ruled by the Kuomintang. Do the American Delegates regard this as aggression on the part of the Chinese People's Liberation Army against the reactionary Kuomintang bloc?

The American ruling bloc may disown their own history, but freedom-loving people throughout the world can clearly see the facts. The counter-attacks of the North Korean People's Armed Forces against the Syngman Rhee reactionary bloc in South Korea in the civil war are not aggression in any sense. The true aggressors are the United States Government, the American ruling bloc, the American imperialists who sent their armed forces to Korea to attack the Korean people on the pretext of opposing the so-called aggression of North Korea against South Korea. People throughout the world are asking the American ruling bloc: How can Koreans launch an aggression against Koreans? Why were the United States armed forces sent to Korea, 5,000 miles away, to attack the Korean people who have never invaded the United States? These are questions which are rightly posed. It is impossible for the Korean people to launch aggression against Koreans, just as it is impossible for Americans to launch aggression against Americans. The Koreans have never invaded the United States and the Americans. It is the American imperialist ruling bloc which intervened in the internal affairs of Korea and carried on armed aggression in Korea.

* * *

THE American ruling bloc attempts to usurp the name of the United Nations to cover up its intervention in Korea's internal affairs, but this can also deceive nobody. The American Delegates are accustomed to cite the resolutions of the UN Security Council of June 25, 27 and July 7 which demanded that members of the United Nations should give military support to Syngman Rhee's so-called Republic of Korea against the so-called aggression by the Korean Democratic People's Republic. It is alleged that these are legal grounds for the so-called United Nations forces to oppose aggression by North Korea. But all these legal grounds are absolutely illegal. They violate the United Nations Charter no matter whether in form or substance.

The United Nations Charter definitely provides that it shall not authorize the United Nations to intervene in incidents which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. But all the above-mentioned decisions by the UN Security Council regarding the Korean question have grossly violated this principle of not intervening in the domestic affairs of other states, and therefore are illegal.

The adoption of these decisions by the Security Council is also illegal in procedure. The United Nations Charter definitely provides that any vital decision of the Security Council must be made by seven votes of agreement including those of the five permanent members. But all these decisions were adopted without the participation and without the agreement of two of the permanent members—the USSR and the People's Republic of China. Therefore, they are in contravention of the United Nations Charter and are illegal.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has early voiced its attitude resolutely opposing these reactionary decisions adopted illegally by the UN Security Council under the manipulation of the United States Government. In fact, to study and analyze the illegality of these decisions is unnecessary, because the fact was that on June 27 the United States Government first decided to carry out armed intervention in Korea's domestic affairs and made a solemn announcement to the world to that effect and then ordered Mr. Austin to bring this decision before the Security Council for adoption.

In all his utterances, Mr. Austin talks of the so-called United Nations army as carrying out an "anti-aggression" war in Korea, but whom can he deceive? Those who are at present launching war against the Korean people in Korea are not the so-called United Nations army, but mainly the United States army helped by a small number of troops of other nations. The man who commands in this war is not a so-called United Nations Commander-in-Chief, but is the American Far Eastern Commander-in-Chief—General MacArthur—who is bitterly hated by the Asian people.

The purpose of these troops who are now engaged in a war against the Korean people is in fact not for the purpose of opposing aggression because in fact the Koreans cannot launch aggression on Koreans; nor is it in fact for achieving the independence and unification of Korea, because there has never been such an absurdity in the world that the independence and unification of a state has to be achieved compulsorily by the armed forces of another state or several other states. No. The purpose of the American troops now engaged in a war against the Korean people is to conquer the whole of Korea and use Korea as a springboard for attacking China's mainland. As I have stated above, it has already started the attack on China's mainland.

These American and Syngman Rhee armies who are fighting against the Korean people, have violated all international laws and usage by committing large-scale murder of the innocent and peace-loving Korean population including women and children, and barbarously destroying peaceful cities and villages in Korea. Their barbarity and cruelty cannot be less than, but can only surpass what the Hitlerite armies did in Europe. The barbaric, ruthless and inhuman acts of the American and Syngman Rhee armies in Korea have aroused among the Korean and Chinese peoples and all the peace-loving peoples in the world anger beyond measure.

Here I must point out that as far back as August 5 and up to November 27, Foreign Minister Bak Hun Yung of the Korean Democratic People's Republic has repeatedly lodged grave protests to the United Nations, demanding that it stop these inhuman and atrocious acts of the United States and Syngman Rhee armies. But the United Nations has deliberately given no heed to this charge and has purposely covered up these blood-stained records.

On the other hand, despite the fact that the treatment given by the Korean People's Army to the prisoners of war who laid down their arms is generous—a fact which is known to the American people—and that the Korean People's Army has released several hundred prisoners of war, the press reports of the American ruling regime have deliberately exaggerated and colored the news of American soldiers killed on the Korean battleground so as to dupe the American people and stimulate their feeling of vengeance, with a view to manufacturing pretexts for the American and Syngman Rhee armies to continue their slaughter and destruction on a greater scale in Korea. This is shameless conduct against which we cannot but lodge our angry protest. The reactionary view that only the lives of the Anglo-Saxon people are valuable and that those of the Asian peoples are not worth

a cent is no longer applicable. The Chinese people all resolutely conduct struggle regardless of sacrifice to oppose these unprecedentedly barbarous, ruthless and inhuman acts of the American and Syngman Rhee armies.

* * *

MESSRS. Delegates, this is the true content of the Korean question. The US Government engages in armed intervention in Korea, slaughters the Korean people and attempts to conquer the whole of Korea and attack the mainland of China. On behalf of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, I bring to the United Nations General Assembly charges against the US Government of committing illegal and criminal aggressive acts in its armed aggression in Korea, slaughtering of the Korean people, extension of the Korean war and its threat to the mainland of China.

The armed invasion of Taiwan by the US Government is outright naked aggression, without any justification whatsoever. Its armed invasion of Korea is essentially an unpardonable aggression, also devoid of the slightest justification. The simultaneous armed invasion of Taiwan and Korea by the US Government further proves that it is actually carrying out largescale aggressive plans which had been prepared long ago. Therefore, this simultaneous invasion, threatening the Chinese and Korean peoples, constitutes aggression of a shameless character.

The US President Truman, Secretary of State Acheson and US Delegate Austin have consistently adopted this line of using their armed intervention of Korea as proof of the necessity for armed invasion of Taiwan by the US Government. Even Mr. Ales Bebler, Chairman of the November Session of the Security Council, also adopted this line, alleging that the invasion of Taiwan by the US Government was a question of secondary importance. Thereby he supported not discussing at all the charge which my Government has filed on the American armed invasion of Taiwan or the other view contending that the question of the charge made by my country of American armed invasion of Taiwan should be settled after the solution of the Korean question.

I want to point out emphatically that all these views are preposterous and are in the interests of the American aggressors. The United Nations Charter definitely stipulates that no reason can be used as a pretext for aggression. On what grounds can the American armed intervention in Korea be used as a pretext for armed invasion of Taiwan? The attempt of the American Delegates to advance the argument of armed intervention in Korea as reason for the American armed invasion of Taiwan is ridiculous. It cannot deceive anyone and cannot withstand the slightest refutation.

Indeed there is close relationship between the aggression of the United States Government against Taiwan and Korea. However, the relationship between them is not that American armed intervention in Korea can be taken as the reason for American aggression in Taiwan, but that the American aggression in Taiwan and Korea are part and parcel of America's overall plan to attack the mainland of China. To the Chinese people, those who have invaded Korea and are carrying out a war against the Korean people and those carrying out aggression in Taiwan are one and the same gang of aggressors.

Since America has simultaneously launched aggression against China's territory, Taiwan, and China's neighbor, Korea, why then cannot the Chinese people, while opposing American armed aggression in Taiwan, simultaneously assist, on a voluntary basis, the Korean people in opposing armed American aggression in Korea? While at the meeting of the Security Council, I heard a lot of empty talk to the effect that the troops at present fighting in Korea have no intention whatever to invade China's territory in the Northeast; to the effect that the majority of the members of the United Nations in the Security Council were preparing to write down such assurances in resolutions, why then were the Chinese people still uneasy? This is simply taking the Chinese people for idiots.

What deserves attention is that these countries, who are willing to guarantee that the American troops in Korea certainly will not invade China's frontiers are precisely the countries which advocate that the US Seventh Fleet should remain in the Taiwan Straits to continue its invasion of China.

Suppose there were a foreign country which was hostile to America and a part of its troops carried out an armed occupation of Hawaii while another part of its troops simultaneously invaded Mexica, America's neighbor, and suppose this foreign aggressor who invaded America's Hawaii, came to assure the American people: "Do not be alarmed. Our army in Mexico will certainly not invade American territory." Let us think for a while: Could the American people believe in the assurance of this aggressor and his accomplices?

The US Government is conducting armed invasion of China's territory Taiwan and elsewhere their armed forces are advancing menacingly close to the Chinese frontier. But the US Government and its accomplices want the Chinese people to believe their assurance that this part of their armed forces advancing close to your frontier, will certainly not invade our territory there. The experience of the Chinese people in struggle is too rich. To such worthless nonsense, they will not even pay any attention.

The US Seventh Fleet which has invaded the Taiwan Straits and the US invasion air force in Korea which has invaded Chinese territorial air on more than 200 occasions repudiates any assurance which Mr. Austin and Mr. Jebb can submit. The US Seventh Fleet speaks more resoundingly and more eloquently than the words of Mr. Austin.

The Chinese people fully and correctly understand the full significance of the simultaneous armed aggression carried out by the US Government in Taiwan and Korea and the ceaseless provocation of China by the US armed forces. The aggressor invading Korea is precisely the aggressor invading Taiwan. Once he has completed his aggression against Korea the next step for the aggressor invading Korea will inevitably be the further invasion of the Chinese mainland.

China and Korea have a common frontier of 500 kilometers. Historically, the relations between the peoples of China and Korea have been like that between lips and teeth which rely on one another. The aggressor who invades Korea today will inevitably invade China tomorrow. Fifty-five years ago, Japanese imperialism acted in this manner; at present the US imperialists are acting in this same manner with increasing speed.

Therefore, the action of the Chinese people who resist the US Government's armed aggression in Taiwan and, on a voluntary basis, assist the Korean people to resist American aggression is not only beyond reproach but is completely just. It is not only to help their neighbor but also to safeguard their own country. It is American imperialist aggressors and their accomplices who have invaded Taiwan and Korea. The action of the Chinese people in extending voluntary aid to the Korean people in resisting American aggression is righteous action opposing intervention and aggression.

No matter how the American aggressors and their accomplices reverse truth and falsehood, deceive and lie, the just struggle of the Chinese and Korean people against intervention and aggression will never cease so long as intervention and aggressive atrocities do not cease.

Can we imagine such absurd talk: That the American imperialists may go 5,000 miles away to invade Korea and Taiwan but the Chinese people may not voluntarily assist the Korean people to oppose the aggression and intervention of American imperialism which has invaded China and Korea? It is inconceivable. The spearhead of the American aggressors has projected too far. It has stretched across the Pacific Ocean 5,000 miles and penetrated into the territory of China and Korea.

* * *

THE Chinese and Korean people firmly demand that the American aggressors and their accomplices shall gather up their long spear of aggression, and at the same time withdraw all their armed forces from Taiwan and Korea. Recently, due to the bankruptcy of US General MacArthur's so-called final offensive to end the aggressive war in Korea, US President Truman, Secretary of State Mr. Acheson and American Delegate Mr. Austin clamoured about what they called "new aggression" or "intervention" by China in Korea. Moreover they threatened again to use the name of the United Nations illegally to further expand the war to the Chinese mainland not even caring if they

provoked a third world war.

Messrs. Delegates, this is a savage threat; the Chinese and Korean people who are determined to resist American aggression will never submit to any threat. The American ruling bloc attempts to expand its aggressive war in Korea to the Chinese mainland by again usurping the name of the United Nations. We resolutely oppose the United States making use of the United Nations again. This will entirely undermine the United Nations Charter.

At the same time, I want to remind all the delegates of the countries who support this move of the United States: If you do so, you are further supporting American aggression and are making enemies of the 475,000,000 people of China as well as thousands of millions of people in the world who love peace and oppose war. You will not be forgiven by the people of China and the world, and you must bear the inevitable consequences of your acts.

The United States President Mr. Truman and Secretary of State Mr. Acheson time and again referred to the "crisis" in the present international situation. Yes, there is indeed a "crisis" in the present international situation. But we venture to ask: What is the source of this crisis? It stems from the aggressive policy of the American imperialists. A handful of imperialist aggressors in the United States insist on extending aggression and wanting world war, thus causing this "crisis" in the present international situation. Yet, how to solve this present so-called crisis and improve the international situation? People all over the world oppose war. But peace cannot be obtained by conceding to the aggressors. The only way to check the war crisis and improve the international situation lies in strengthening the efforts of all peace-loving countries and people in the world in opposition to American imperialist aggression.

Mr. Austin reverses right and wrong by saying that the question of world peace or war will be decided by the Chinese people, which sounds as though it is the Chinese people who want to go to America to bomb and launch atom bombs. No, Mr. Austin, right or wrong in this world allow no misrepresentation. The facts before the people of the world are that the handful of American imperialists, against the wish of the American people and the people of the world, insist on extending aggression, and are determined on wanting war and even threaten the use of atom bombs. The question confronting the people of the world is how effectively to oppose this conspiracy to extend the war and to check this war crisis created by the imperialist aggressors.

Out of their bitter personal experiences gained from their longdrawn struggles, the Chinese people deeply realize that only by not making the slightest concession in checking the aggression of the American imperialists can world war be avoided and world peace preserved. The Chinese people are determined to do this. All threats and tricks are futile.

The Chinese people are entirely confident and determined to liberate Taiwan from the hands of the American aggressors and to halt all their direct and indirect acts of aggression against the People's Republic of China. Nevertheless, to preserve world peace and international security, and to maintain the dignity of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations are in duty bound to check the aggressive acts by the US Government of armed invasion of China's territory, Taiwan, and armed intervention against China's neighbor, Korea. Hence, on behalf of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, I propose that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopt the following resolution:

In view of the fact that the occupation of Taiwan by the United States Government's armed forces constitutes open and direct aggression of the territory of China, and in view of the fact that the United States Government is undermining the peace and security of Asia and violating the United Nations Charter and international agreements by its armed invasion of China's territory and its armed intervention in Korea, the General Assembly requests the Security Council:

1) To denounce and take concrete steps to punish severely the criminal acts of armed invasion of China's territory, Taiwan, and armed intervention in Korea committed by the US Government;

2) To adopt effective measures immediately to make the United States Government withdraw its armed aggressive forces completely from Taiwan in order to ensure peace and security in the Pacific and in Asia;

3) To adopt effective measures immediately to make all troops of the United States and other countries withdraw from Korea, the domestic affairs of Korea to be settled by the people of North and South Korea themselves, so as to solve the Korean question peacefully.

— *Hsinhua Translation*

Documents and Speeches

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BOOKS OF INTEREST

KOREA TODAY *by George M. McCune with the collaboration of Arthur L. Grey, Jr., an Institute of Pacific Relations book published by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., Price US$5.00 Reviewed by C. S.*

IT is no secret to most Americans that the Syngman Rhee regime in South Korea is heartily hated by the Korean people. The Western press even before the outbreak of civil war in Korea told of the horrible repressions being carried out under Rhee's American backed government. However, the Western press for the most part has always put the blame for the partition of Korea at the 38th Parallel on the obstinancy of the USSR.

KOREA TODAY gives the facts leading to the breakdown of negotiations. A close reading of this book shows how it was US support of Syngman Rhee and his rightist clique that blocked Korean unification. The first effort in December 1945, when the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow created a US-USSR Joint Commission on Korea to work toward Korean unity, was sabotaged by the Korean reactionary elements and the author says that the American command "in effect invited the reactionary elements to attack the Soviets openly."

A further effort in the spring of 1948 was broken up by Lt. General John R. Hodge, the American military governor in South Korea and later efforts were similarly opposed by the South Korean government, making it impossible for the majority of people in South Korea who favored unification to continue their efforts.

Though McCune views it all as power politics between the two controlling powers, the facts he presents show that it was basically a class fight within Korea.

In the North under the USSR the workers and peasants through their people's governments carried out the necessary land reforms and labor legislation to change the old feudal and colonial system that had kept the Koreans in bondage under the Japanese.

But the picture was entirely different in South Korea. The American military authorities in looking for a "third way" between the people's governments, which had been carrying out guerilla activities during Japanese occupation and were functioning before the Americans arrived, and the very rightist elements, found they had to rely more and more on the landlord and big business interests to prevent any radical changes in the status quo in South Korea.

Thus for the people of South Korea, there were mass arrests, fraudulent elections in which the reactionaries always had the upper hand, and continuation of the old landlord-tenant relationships which meant virtual enslavement for the majority of people in the South.

But the responsibility for the repressions against the Korean people must lie with the American authorities. McCune says, "Despite the creation of a Korean bureaucracy which exercised considerable independent authority, the American command and the Military Governor exerted more than advisory power. The Military Governor still retained his authority to appoint key personnel, to promulgate ordinances, and to determine policy. A hierarchy of American Military Government officials who were nominally advisers of Korean department and bureau chiefs but were more often the final authority on important issues, was established in adjacent offices. . . ."

McCune's timely book covers postwar Korea only to early 1950. However, it does give the sad story of American rule up to that time and shows clearly that as long as the American government was determined to fight communism and thereby prevent social changes, its only alternative was to support the most reactionary and hated elements in Korea. The value of the book is that it shows why and for what American troops are now giving their blood on Korean soil.

THE MOVING FORCE *by Tsao Ming, published by Cultural Press, P. O. Box 6, Peking. Reviewed by S. P.*

THOUGH the liberation in China has meant a new deal for the workers, the changes have not come over night. The new authorities found themselves faced with innumerable difficulties. When the Northeast was completely liberated, there was still the liberation war to be completed in the rest of China. Most of the technicians in the factories had been Japanese and the plants had been looted and destroyed by the Kuomintang, the KMT had left many agents behind and the workers were not yet politically aware of what the new conditions meant for them. In addition, there were not enough experienced cadres available to start organizing trade unions and rehabilitating the factories at once.

In THE MOVING FORCE we see how these problems were met in one power plant in the Northeast. The

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STUDENT RATES		
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workers were determined to protect their plant from the looting KMT and to get it functioning again. On their own initiative, they did everything they could before the new authorities came to keep the machinery intact and in order.

The man who was put in charge of the plant was a well-steeled Communist Party member but he committed one blunder after another. He allowed one or two "enthusiasts," who were not respected by the workers to assume leadership in the labor union and as a result the workers did not respond and further damage was done to the plant.

The author has shown that Party members are human beings, they do make mistakes. But most important, as this novel shows, they are able to correct their mistakes.

When Director Wang realized that the "enthusiasts" whom he had been relying on were carrying out the old methods of dictating and ordering the workers around, and that there was discontent and distrust in the factory, he immediately started reorganizing from the bottom up. His first job was to gain the respect and friendship of the workers. With a changed attitude of consulting them and learning from them, rather than dictating from above, he gained their confidence. New elections in the labor union were held and a whole new educational program was started in which the workers were encouraged to give their ideas on everything relating to the plant and their living conditions, and even their wives participated.

Once the workers' enthusiasm was raised and they realized that times had really changed for them, they brought forth numerous ideas on how the plant should be improved and raised their own technical standard. In addition, they were able to ferret out the Kuomintang agents from among their midst who had been fomenting trouble.

* * *

THE novel is extremely well-written. The workers are the heroes for it is through their struggles that they begin to improve their technical standards and to run the plant themselves. Each character is clearly portrayed: There is Old Sun, who is beloved by the other workers and who fooled the KMT officials so that the plant was saved; the opportunist Tung Chin-kuei who got along well with the Japanese and later the Kuomintang and thought by his old methods of flattery he would make out with the Communists; Mrs. Chang who becomes the leader among the wives; and Ch'en Tsu-t'ing, the "enthusiast" who tries to run everything by himself without understanding that he must depend on the workers.

But also it is the story of Director Wang and his courage and forthrightness in admitting his own errors and correcting them.

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 54)

American aggression and support Korea. As soon as this suggestion was made, everyone present became cheerful and passed the resolution at once. Then the committee sent two telegrams to express their determination. One went to the All-China Democratic Women's Federation and the other to the All-China Labor Union.

On December 16, they sent emulation letters to women workers and their dependents in Kaifeng, Loyang, Shenchow and Shanghai and pledged that they would organize more than 90 percent of the dependents in 1950 and would struggle to become model heroine workers.

CHANG SHU-CHI

Kaifeng, Honan
January 12, 1951

RURAL SERVICE

To the Editor:

After having political training and for the purpose of linking theory firmly with practice, some of our schoolmates went to Yoyang as volunteers to do some rural service during our vacation.

From the standpoint of medical workers, this project shows that workers in the new society have had a new understanding of their profession. They no longer want to serve only the rich in order to earn more money.

Our people's government has made realistic plans to improve the health of the peasants but since most rural people haven't the faintest notion about the cause and prevention of diseases, the job of doing public health work in the rural districts is very difficult.

We were sent to the neighborhood of Tung Ting Lake where the people suffer from the dreadful endemic disease of blood flukes, or schistosomiasis. Every student was anxious to go but since the country people were still very feudalistic, the girl students were persuaded not to go. After much consideration, about 60 students were appointed to be the members of the work team out of 200 who had applied.

We divided ourselves into six groups with a doctor taking the responsibility for sick patients. Before starting our work we had some special training so that we knew more about the disease, especially in regard to

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the life cycle of the fluke.

The aim of our work team was two-fold: to make a survey of the number of people with the disease; and to educate people on preventive medicine.

We finished our work in two weeks. It was a great experience for us for we learned how to serve the rural people.

CHOW TEH-HSIANG

Hsiang Ya Medical School
Changsha
January 15, 1951

MORE SAGACITY

To the Editor:

I would like to tell you what I think of the REVIEW. I am now a teacher and first took the REVIEW when I was a college student some three years ago. Under the reign of the reactionaries, I found some comfort in reading those liberal views published in your magazine. Most of us students appreciated fully your unbiased writing.

Since the liberation, however, we have all been undergoing a mental change together with the nation. We are now able to study and work for our beloved country and we are eager to orient ourselves with the new thoughts of the time. This is a militant time and one is free to choose the right or the left. For myself, I choose the side of our country and people, and I like to read those articles which help me to understand better and work for the people.

It is obvious that you have made a great deal of effort to report the real conditions of the new China, and you have helped us a great deal by doing so. Still I cannot help feeling that there is more that could be done. We do not want only a mirror, be it a fair one, to reflect the present times, but a comrade in arms and instructor. Therefore, I would like to suggest that you include more theoretical writings and reviews on current affairs written with more sagacity and lucidity.

In the last two issues you published some observations by foreigners dwelling in China. Though we are glad to know what our friends think and feel, I cannot but hope that they will go deeper and analyze the whole picture.

TANG HO

Shaoyang, Hunan
December 27, 1950

Reclaiming Pohai Bay Alkaline Area

THE best harvest in 10 years has been yielded in the vast alluvium plain on the western shore of Pohai Bay. Lying between the Shanhaikwan Pass, which links Hopei province and Manchuria, this large alkaline area which had been virtually useless for centuries is beginning to bloom.

This plain was once an arm of the Yellow River. However, down through the ages it was gradually formed as a result of the silt of several rivers, brought down from the interior highlands, which steadily pushed back the sea. It was always ideal for farming except for the high salinity of the soil, which makes all plant life impossible, aside from a growth of wiry and stunted grass.

For years it was apparent that if fresh water could be brought in to wash the top soil of salt before planting, the land would yield exceptionally rich crops. However, despite this realization, under the Japanese and the Kuomintang nothing very tangible was done. To reclaim this land meant a herculean job of constructing a ramified web of canals and setting up hundreds of pumping stations.

As a result of decades of back breaking toil the peasants in this area managed to open a small portion of the low lying plain to cultivation. The farms which they set up are tiny plots scattered along various rivers where water is drawn up to the paddy fields by use of primitive water wheels.

In 1886, a Manchu official, Li Hung-chang, tried to bring some of this potential rich land under the plough, but to no avail.

In 1941 the Japanese unleashed their plan to grow rice for their army of occupation in the region. Some of the plots of land which the peasants had won from the salt were seized and the Japanese set up a few farms with pumping stations. In addition to herding several thousand expert paddy planters from Korea to slave on the farms, the Japanese forced the local inhabitants to grow rice for them.

Four years later, when the Japanese surrendered, most of the buildings and pumping stations which had been erected were leveled. What remained standing was destroyed by the Kuomintang later.

* * *

WHEN the people's government sent some engineers to survey the area after the liberation of Tientsin early in 1949 they were confronted with completely demolished buildings and equipment. In addition, the irrigation canals were choked with overgrown reeds. In an effort to effectively gather the products of this latent plain, long-term plans have been made and a special commission has been set up by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Rapid results have been forthcoming. Already 14 large farms have been founded east, west and south of Tientsin. Irrigation canals have been rebuilt and dug while several score of pumping stations are now in operation. All along the irrigation canals, peasants' farms continue to expand.

Modern horse-drawn ploughs and tractors from government stations are further helping the peasants to bring more acreage under cultivation. The pumping stations keep supplying them with a steady flow of water needed to offset the salinity. Government loans and supply of seeds are another factor.

Additional help in the initial stages of this vast reclamation project has come from the PLA. In line with the policy of army men engaging in productive work, PLA members have set up several farms near Tientsin.

The total amount of acreage now under crops is 21,000 hectares. This is expected to be increased to one-third of the region's reclaimable land in another five years.

Restoring the Old Japan

America's plans for a Japanese peace treaty, to be negotiated and signed without the participation of China or the Soviet Union, plus the steady rebuilding of Japan's war potential are causing considerable unrest in China, which has had the longest and most costly experience with Japanese aggression.

* * *

AT the time of Japan's surrender the major powers in the Pacific—China, America, Britain and the Soviet Union—agreed that every safeguard should be maintained on Japan to prevent the latter from again constituting a menace to the peace of Asia and the world.

In accordance with decisions reached at Potsdam, and at later discussions between the Allies, it was agreed that Japan's industrial war potential should be destroyed or removed, that strict controls should be placed over her remaining industrial plant, that all her military installations should be destroyed, that her military forces be completely disbanded, that the men primarily responsible for launching the war against China and, later the Pacific War, be tried, that all minor war criminals or those with a lesser degree of responsibility for Japanese aggression be permanently banned from holding positions of responsibility.

In addition, there were various other subsidiary agreements designed to place positive limits upon Japan's ability to again become a threat to world peace. The Japanese zaibatsu (cartelists), holdings were to be broken up by economic deconcentration laws, the country's educational system was to be revised, and so on and so on.

However, after an initial show of implementing these four-power resolutions the American-directed occupation authority, headed by General MacArthur, has consistently ignored these directives. What is more, particularly during the past two years, MacArthur's policies have been designed to restore Japan to her old position of military and economic dominance in Asia as quickly as possible.

The tenor of current official American thinking regarding Japan is set by a recent issue of the conservative US magazine, *Business Week*.

The kind of peace treaty the US wants "would remove all restrictions on Japanese industry and trade. It also would allow Japan whatever armed forces it needs to defend itself." Furthermore, "Japan is needed as the biggest industrial supplier and an important financier of US-sponsored aid programs in Southeast Asia."

MacArthur's ideas about Japan's military future are also commented upon approvingly by *Business Week*. "When US troops were called to Korea, MacArthur added 75,000 men to Japan's centralized police force almost overnight. The total force will be about 200,000 by year's end (1950). Military men figure they could produce from 10 to 16 combat divisions in Japan within a few weeks if they could get the equipment."

Indicative that thinking in Japanese official circles is along the same line was a recent *Pan Asia News Agency* dispatch from Tokyo. "Attorney-General Takeo Ohashi gave the official hint that the Japanese police reserve might evolve into a Japanese military force and its dispatch overseas may be unavoidable in the international situation."

A recent editorial in the English-language daily, *Nippon Times*, mouthpiece of the Japanese Foreign Office, called for immediate rearmament.

* * *

HAND in hand with plans to harness the Japanese economy to US war efforts is the increasingly reactionary nature of domestic rule. According to the Far Eastern Commission's decision on the "fundamental policy regarding Japan after the surrender," point one, part three says: "Resurgence, even camouflaged, of any anti-democratic and militarist activities especially on the part of the former Japanese regular army and naval officers, gendarmerie, former members of the disbanded militarist and ultra-nationalist organizations, and other anti-democratic organizations must be prevented."

The violations of this basic tenent of occupation policy are innumerable. Included among the "purgees" whom MacArthur has "de-purged" and restored to full political stature are Makino Riozo, a lieutenant of Tojo and a prominent leader of the fascist "Imperial Rule Assistance Association;" Okba Teizi, former director of the Japanese monopoly devoted to the colonization of northern China; Murata Siozo, former adviser to the Japanese occupation troops in the Philippines; and Kawai Yoshihara, well-known author of books and articles propounding militarist and fascist ideas.

Meanwhile, the Japanese government, backed up by MacArthur's occupation forces, is resorting to police state measures in its efforts to keep down popular unrest. Reactionary organizations are encouraged, while progressive organizations are banned, their leaders arrested and their property confiscated. Unions have been disbanded, newspapers closed, while employers are discharging workers, particularly those active in unions. Students are under heavy pressure.

A typical case of fascist-like oppression of workers is the Matsukawa case. On August 17, 1950, three passengers were killed in a railway accident near Matsukawa Station. Twenty workers were charged with responsibility for the derailment. Although the bulk of the evidence pointed to their innocence, five were sentenced to death, five others to life imprisonment and the rest to long prison terms.

Labor union sources in Japan have charged that the case is a union-busting device since the government is anxious to cripple the All-Japanese Trade Union of State Railway Workers.

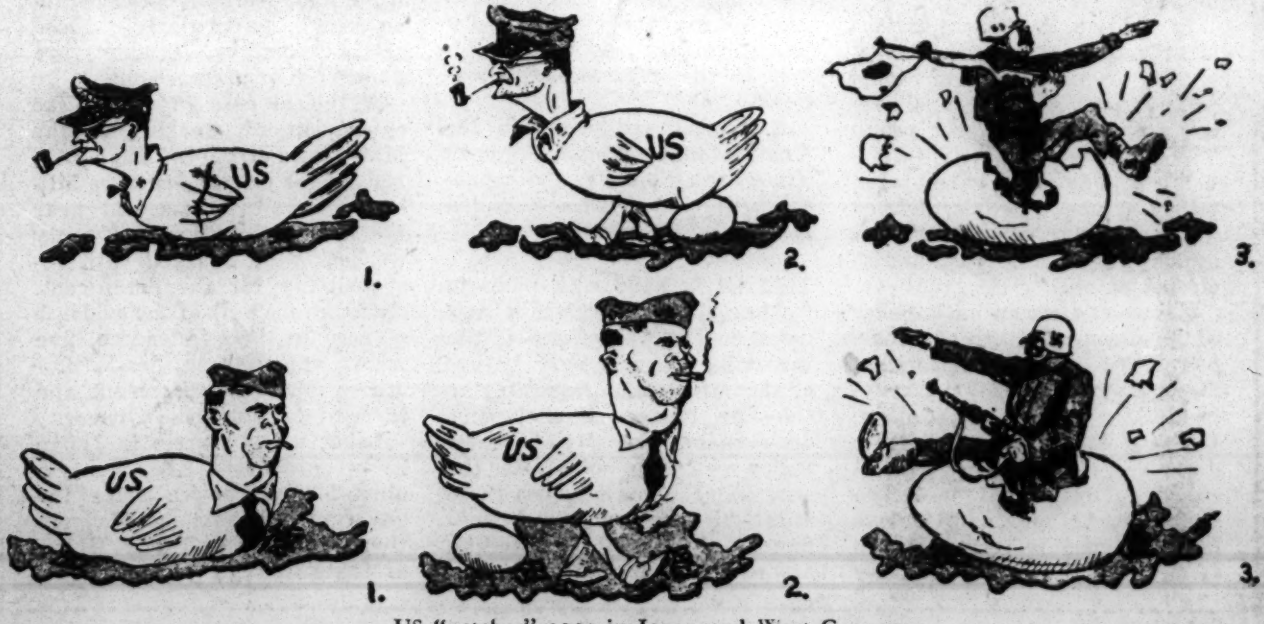
CARTOONS
OF THE MONTH

Behind the three-man "Cease-fire" proposal.

From factory to the front Chinese people support the volunteers in Korea.

UN "allies" think of the new and powerful China as US orders China labelled an "aggressor."

MacArthur sets up US industry and Japan armament industry in Japan to the detriment of national industry.



US "natches" eggs in Japan and West Germany.

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